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ARLINGTON, MASS., SEPTEMBER 21, 1901.

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PULPIT UTTERANCES.

Words of Counsel and Advice in Sunday Sermons-President's Death the Theme—Anarchy Touched Upon By All and Remedies for Evils Pre-

The death of President McKinley was referred to by the clergy in nearly all churches Sunday. Among the strong sermons preached in Arlington, Lexing-

LEXINGTON.

The following is an extract from a sermon by Rev. C. A. Staples, Sunday morning, at the First Parish Unitarian

Our beloved president has fallen under the enmity of these desperate men; not for any wrong he has done to them or to the nation. A truer patriot, a wiser statesman and kinder-hearted, Christian gentleman has never filled that great office. He has endeared himself to men of all parties and sections for his singleness of purpose to execute the will of the people, expressed in their laws and the action of congress; for his fidelity to what he believed to be the best interests of the country and its honor as one of the great nations of the world; for the uprightness and purity of his character, and his desire to meet the highest and the humblest people of the land face to face and be regarded as one with them in friendly intercourse. No president since the immortal Lincoln has won a larger place in the respect and love of the nation. He fell by the assassin's shot in the discharge of what was to him a pleasure—giving pleasure to his fellow-countrymen. But that shot was not aimed primarily at the great and good man, but at all governments, laws, courts and churches—to bring in the reign of anarchy when every man may do "what is right in his own eyes." office. He has endeared himself to men BELMONT.

At the Unitarian church the services were entirely memorial. In the course of his sermon, Rev. Hilary Bygrave

were entirely memorial. In the course of his sermon, Rev. Hilary Bygrave said:

The martyred president was a son of the piain American people. He had no exceptional advantages of birth or breeding. There was something inherently brave and noble in his nature. Nothing in life more became him than the way in which he bore the calamity which befell him and the manner of his departure from the world. He died like a gentleman and a Christian, acknowledging the will of God in the assassin's hand and submitting to it.

The hand that shot President McKinley wounded you and me. This act shook somewhat our faith in progress and democracy. We deplore his untimely end, and we deplore the fact that the hateful spirit of anarchism should be manifesting itself in this free and glorious republic.

The country still lives; but the problem of the successful working of democratic institutions is yet to be solved.

manifesting itself in this free and glorious republic.

The country still lives; but the problem of the successful working of democratic institutions is yet to be solved. One thing is sure that we must be less and less indifferent in regard to crime. The criminal and especially the anarchist must be promptly and severely dealt with. The law's delay is responsible for much of the temerity of the weak and wickedly disposed. Nothing would so deter from crime as a wholesome dread that wrongdoing would be speedly and severely punished.

It is a time for pause and serious reflection; a time to take our bearings; to consider where we are and whither we are tending. We have become very great and are vastly prosperous, but we are still on trial. Religion is at a low ebb amongst us. We are in danger of forgetting God. The higher sanctities are disregarded, and our social and civil life is taking on a lower tone.

WAVERLEY.

In the Umitarian church, Rev. Charles A. Allen preached on the nobility of the president's character and the pro-

In the Unitarian church, Rev. Charles A. Allen preached on the nobility of the late president's character and the profound impression it has made upon our American people, especially in these last days when the sympathy of the nation has been so deeply touched. His warm and sincere religiousness has had a widespread and gracious influence. In conclusion, Mr. Allen said:

We do not readily think of President McKinley as a martyr. His untimely taking off seems to be rather a result of one man's murderous craze than an expression of any feeling of bitterness and revenge in certain chasses, as the death of Lincoln was caused by the intense passions which the Civil war had left behind in many hearts. And yet we shall hardly measure the full historic meaning of this tragedy, or see its true importance as a lesson and a warning, unless we recognize that, in a certain sense, it was a martyrdom. For the murderous hate which took his life was an outbreak of that frantic and furious rebellion against the established institutions and orderly methods of our civil life—a rebellion which was, no doubt, in great degree prompted by the bitter sufferings and privations under which multitudes are crushed today, even in our own favored land; a rebellion which, in its ignorance and passion, strikes blindly at the wisest and the moblest, and has often caused a reaction of frenzied vengeance, or at least a severity of repression which intensifies the sufferings of certain classes, deepens the gulf of estrangement and hatred between them and the more favored classes, discourages any efforts to study and relieve the actual wrongs and sorrows of restless multitudes and to convert the injustices of our present social order, and thus sets back for a time the cause of social reform.

A striking instance of this blind ferocity and mischief happened at the time of the New York 'draft riots' during our Civil war. The mob held possession or the second or the se

A striking instance of this blind ferocity and mischief happened at the time of the New York "draft riots" during our Civil war. The mob held possession of the streets of New York for a day or two unfil troops were sent from the army before Washington, and among other atrocities the rabble wrecked the blouse of the Gibbons family, because it

(Continued on Page Four.)

Belmont and Waverley

Subscriptions may be left at La Bonte's drug store at Belmont, or at connors's news store, or with F. A. Chandler, Waverley. Subscription price, 75 cents per year, for a limited period only. The Enterprise is for sale in Waverley by H. D. Rogers, Waverley Cafe: John Connors's news store at Waverley, and at Belmont by Frank La Bonte.

BELMONT.

Miss Susan Jackson White, of Goden street, died Wednesday after a long illness. She was 84 years of age and came to Belmont from Boston, where she had been residing at the Brunswick hotel for several years. The funeral services will be held in the chapel at Forest Hills competery, at 2.30 colock, this af-Hills cemetery, at 2.30 o'clock this af-

The Belmont kindergarten will open Tuesday morning over the postoffice at 10 o'clock. Any child between three and a half and five years of age will be cordially welcome, and special cases of children over five years will be considered by the committee in charge on application to Miss Clara S. Sherwood, the principal.

That the way of the transgressor is a hard one was illustrated Monday, when Michael Ditello was fined \$10 in the district court for the larceny of 50 pears. Ditello was arrested Sunday while appropriating pears from a Bei-mont orchard.

The Democratic caucus will be held in Belmont town hall building next Thursday evening.

A joint caucus for the Republicans of the bith Middlesex representative district, consisting of Watertown and Belmont, will be held Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock in the Belmont town hall building, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for representative to the general court for 1902; also to elect a representative district committee.

Mr. Creelev is again a candidate for

representative district committee.

Mr. Creeley is again a candidate for the house of representatives.

Owing to the fact that the selectmen considered that the memorial services held Thursday in accordance with the president's proclamation were a sufficient testimonial of the loyalty of Belmont, they did not deem it necessary or advisable to call a citizens' meetings as was the case at the time of President Garfield's death. At that time the exercises were most impressive as will be remembered by some of the older citizens, and present Selectman Thomas W. Davis and Wm. D. Howells were the principal speakers. principal speakers.

The Arlington Gas Light Co. has been granted a permit to lay a gas main to further increase the supply in Belmont and give better service. It will probably be laid through Pleasant street to Leonard, from the Arlington line and from thence through Common street.

from thence through Common street.

We very much regret the mistake which was made concerning the will of the late C. H. Hayden, but it was due to a remarkable coincidence and was one which is likely to occur in a case where the both men bore the same and both being artists.

The parish rooms of the All Saints thurch society have been moved to the house formerly occupied by Winthrop Brown on Pleasant street. The rooms have been very comfortably fitted up.

Mrs. Winthrop Brown recently gave birth to a little son.

An alarm from box 21 called the Belmont fire apparatus to a blaze at Hill's

mont fire apparatus to a blaze at Hill's Crossing. Sunday evening, but the men were unable to do anything, as there was no water supply and the building was inaccessible. It was a one-stoy af-

Ned Davis has returned from an exended bicycle trip.

Rev. Hilary and Mrs. Bygrave and Miss Livermore started for the Catskill mountains Thursday evening. They will attend the Unitarian National conference at Saratoga, later.

ference at baratoga, later.
All flags in Belmont were at half mast Thursday, as they have been since the death of President McKinley, and will continue to be for thirty days. The will continue to be for thirty days. The decorations were not numerous, but those which did appear were displayed to good advantage. The Unitarian society and the Plymouth society united in a memorial service in the church on

Concord avenue at 2 o'clock. The Literary and Debating society of the high school met Wednesday and nominated officers.

WAVERLEY.

Comrade Elisha N. Pierce has returned from the national encampment, G. A. R., at Cleveland, O. Mr. Pierce visited the exposition at Buffalo enroute.

F. A. Chandler, who has been spending a portion of his vacation time at Buffalo, was present at the Wilcox house parior at the inauguration of President Rosevelt and also viewed the remains of our late and much mourned President McKinley.

Edward Bemis is expected home today from a vacation spent at Montreal, Buftalo and Chautauqua.

The Young People's Religious union, of the Unitarian church, will meet tomor-row evening. Committees are to be ap-pointed to assist at the November fair at Hotel Vendome, Boston.

Hotel vendome, Boston.

Howard Coon, a well known builder of large edifices in Boston and vicinity died at the McLean hospital, last Friday morning, aged 45 years. He was born in the state of New York, but the major part of his life was spent in Boston. He was engaged for years in business with his two brothers, James, now deceased, and John. He retired from the concern some time ago. He leaves a mother, three brothers and a eaves a mother, three brothers and a

The death of Mary Collins, 72 years, took place at McLean asylum, Saturday night. For more than 50 years she was an inmate of the asylum, crazy over dis-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

BUY NOTHING BUT THE IF YOU WANT ICE THAT IS PURE HANG OUT THE BEST.

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Waverley

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UNIVERSAL SORROW.

Memorial Services Thursday in Honor of the Martyred President.

Hundreds of People Pay the Last Sad Tribute-Arlington, Lexington and Belmont Churches Crowded to Overflowing -Many Unable to Secure Admission-Business Suspends and the Day Is One of Mourning.

was placed in its last earthly resting place. Nowhere was the day more genobserved, save at Canton, O., where the burial took place, than in the towns in this vicinity, notably Arlington, Lexington and Belmont. Business suspended in all its branches except where it was impossible to do so, and the day had a solemnity about it which has not had its equal since the funeral days of Lincoln and Garfield. People in all stations of life, from those who peak the purest English to many who converse in foreign tongues, felt the sad influences which made the day a holy one Never were Sunday sermons more impressive than were the funeral orations delivered throughout the towns, and celdom if ever were such crowds congregated at the places where the services were held.

gated at the places where the services were held.

In Arlington the memorial exercises were at the Congregational church at 3 p.m. The seating capacity was filled to its limit; extra chairs were placed in the aisles and on both sides of the church and in the rear people stood in solid lines during the entire service which lasted one and one-half hours. At the opening the hymn "O God Our Help in Ages Past" was sung by the congregation, followed by scripure reading by Rev. Harry F. Fister, anthem by the Twentieth Century Choral society, responsive readings, conducted by Rev. Frederic Gill, prayer by Rev. Charles H. Watson, D. D., response by a quartet, and an address by Rev. John G. Taylor, of Park avenue church. He said:

The only adequate tribute to our martyred president in this burdened hour is the silent grief of the nation. Throughout the length and breadth of the land millions of fellow countrymen are bowed in sorrow too deep for tears, as the body of our late chief is being committed to the earth. To this great multitude we belong. Yet it becomes us—even though in broken sentences—to give expression to our anguish of scul. In language dear to him we too, are constrained to say in these sad moments,

"Lead kindly light! Amid the encirciing

'Lead kindly light! Amid the encirciing gloom, Lead thou me on."

Lead thou me on."

No man could evoke so profound and genuine a grief from the nation and from the whole world as we now witness, except he were fortunate in the high order of his natural endowments, and great in his untarnished manhood. Even a tragedy cannot rescue from contempt an unworthy soul.

William McKinley was born in Ohio, Jan. 29, 1843—a little over fifty-eight and a half years ago—of Scotch ancestry from the north of Ireland, who came to this country about 1742. His parents belonged to the great middle class who make up the larger part of our nation. They were rich only in the elements of worthy character. Their son, William—the seventh in a family of nine—obtained his education mostly in the public schools, with a brief period in a private academy, and in Allegheny college. Later he taught school and became a clerk in a country postoffice Later he taught school and be-clerk in a country postoffice came a clerk in a country postoffice.

When 16 he became a member of the Methodist church, at a little over 18 he enlisted as a private in the 23d Ohlo regiment, and served through the Civil war, coming out of that great struggle a brevet major. He was not yet quite twenty-two and a half years old. The next two years were spent in the study of law and at twenty-four years of age he was admitted to the bar in his native state, and began the practice of his profession in Canton. Four years later he married a beautiful young woman who now with breaking heart mourns an who now with breaking heart mourns

his death.

He won distinction in his profession, but was drawn into public life early in his career. With only a break or two he was a member of congress—in the house—for about 15 years; twice he was elected governor of Ohio, and in 1897, and again in 1901 he was chosen president of the nation. Then came the cruel death which we mourn today.

This briefest mention of Mr. McKinley's career by no means conveys any impression beyond a suggestion of the depth and reach of his life. He was yet in his prime when pierced by the assassin's bullet. Only a little over fifty-eight years of age, and yet he had risen from the common walk in life to the highest honor and greatest trust within the gift of the people. No man could stumple upon so great distinction, for "There's a divinity that shapes our ends. Rough-hew them how we will."

Mr. McKinley was amply endowed by nature for the great trust committed to him by the people. In body he was strong and clean, in mind clear and practical and sagacious, in will tenacious of measures believed to be timely and right, in moral nature resolute and unflinching and bold, and in religious life free from all narrowness and as trustful and open-minded as a child.

No man could have endured the fearful strain, immediately preceding and during the Spanish war except his bodily health were good. And the strain upon his mind and heart was even greater than upon his body. The whole man was called to bear a burden greater than any other president except Lincoln, Men are not made, but they are tested by the occasion. The opportunity cannot make a hero out of a coward or a statesman out of a self-seeker. The elements of a noble man are foundational for the largest service. These elements were included in the national endowment of our martyred president.

Among his gifts was a genius for friendship. Men who differed from him in judgment, and generous and lovable spirit. When in the last hour they behald the face of their dving chief these strong man's presence they found relief in unrestrain

Thursday is a day long to be remembered as one of universal sorrow when the body of the late President McKinley to confess an error in judgment when so open to conviction, and never reluctant to confess an error in judgment when so convinced. Other men have been rash, where he has been cautious; other men have urged their ideas, regardless of the fitness of the hour, while he sought the opportune moment for his cause. Yet no man ever kept his integrity of soul more sacred than William Mck.inley.

In time of business misfortune he almost beggared himself, to fulfill the obligation which came upon him because of friendship's piedges. And he would sooner have cut off his right hand than mutilate his moral nature. Conviction with him, involving a moral principle, imposed obligation.

Men do not always see the worth of moral integrity, and yet the inspiration to lesser souls of one strong man in high station is great. Too many are willing to sell their birthright, as Esau of old; too many subordinate public interest to private gain; too many compromise with the duty of the hour by ignoring conscience; and, therefore, when we see a man who did not hesitate to do his duty as he saw it, we are grateful to Almighty God for giving him to us.

This was true of Mr. McKinley in peace or in war, when as a private and officer he faced death on many a battlefield in the Civil war, or as president of this great nation he spoke the word that broke the power of a cruel nation in the western world and set an heroic people free.

A man of integrity becomes a great force in society when he is a war.

that broke the power of a cruel nation in the western world and set an heroic people free.

A man of integrity becomes a great force in society when he is also an idealist, and if his station in life be a high one, that force becomes mighty. Mr. McKinley will be associated with a new era in our government, as was Lincoln and Washington. There came to him an ideal of national greatness transcending any vision previously seen by prophet or statesman, and he never faltered in his devotion to it. He believed in Democracy, in the measureless possibilities of an enlightened and morally sound people, and he hesitated not to urge the widest assumption of obligation among the nations of the earth. As an idealist he staggered the faith of some in the boldness of his vision. This simple, untitled man from the country, as were many of his predecessors, in nothing showed his nobility of nature more than in his beautiful devotion to his invalid wife. He dared to disappoint a nation in order to be by her bedside in what seemed a second nobility of nature more than in his beautiful devotion to his invalid wife. He dared to disappoint a nation in order to be by her bedside in what seemed a serious sickness. Thirty years of wedded life only strengthened the covenant which bound them to each other in youth. Not even the presidency of the nation, with its high distinction and absorbing demands, could weaken that tie. To him the home was sacred—both by love and by divine decree. Some men with not a tithe of his burden cannot find time to keep their conjugal vows, while others break them, as tow that is burnt in the fire, at the behest of base passion. Our late president saw in the home a divine institution without which, in its purity and love and beauty, no nation can hope to long hold a foremost place among the great nations of the earth. I am sure this virtue will shine in the crown which we place upon our martyred dead. Many noble and heroic things will be recalled of him in the years to come but none will outshine.

things will be recalled of him in the years to come, but none will outshine this beautiful and tender devotion to his ulid wife, Yet the elements of greatness in this man which have been mentioned—his genius for friendship, his integrity of soul in public and private life, his idealism, especially for the nation in its new epoch, his undiminished devotion to his ism, especially for the nation in its new epoch, his undiminished devotion to his wife—all merge in that one supreme consecration of his life to God, made when he was only sixteen years old and faithfully kept throughout his life. Apart from his Christian faith we cannot think of McKinley any more than of Lincoln and Garfield, alike martyrs with him. No man can be really great who has not a sublime faith in God, for religion begets confidence and hope and inspires, as in no other way, for heroic endeavor. His beliefs were not narrow, his affiliations were not local for every Christian, every goodman, found in him a companion in faith. No matter how exalted the station, how brilliant and gay the company, his faith in God was never concedled or dimmed. He might err in judgment, his friends might be called upon to oppose him, and the clouds big with threatening storm might fill the sky, but this simple man of God could at any moment repeat the prayer of John Henry Newman:

"So long thy power has blessed me, sure it still

So long thy power has blessed me, sure
it still
Will lead me on
De'r moor and fen, o're crag and tor-

The night is gone; And with the morn those angel faces smile Which I have loved long since and lost awhile.

The awful tragedy which bereft a nation of its leader and the people of a friend evokes a sorrow for detth and universality only paralleled by the death of Lincoln. Yet out of this overwhelm-ing grief come the strong words of the dying president:

"Nearer my God to Thee, Nearer to Thee."

Nearer my God to Thee."

Nearer to Thee."

In this prayer his deepest life found its natural expression, as did also his tender love for his friends and his unshaken confidence in God in those last words that fell from his lips: "Good by all—good by. It is God's way. His will be done, not ours."

Because this son of God has passed from among us into the home of just men made perfect, a nation weeps today; and in lowered flags, and in flowers, and tolling bells, and in impressive assemblies, and most of all in deen silent grief this people to whom he belonged and the whole civilized world would pay beautiful and tender tribute to his worth as a man, as a Christian, and as the chosen leader of a great nation.

"Lead, Kindly Light" was sung by the congregation, followed by an address by Rev. James Yeames. He spoke as follows:

The silence of death is always eloquent.

Rev. James Yeames. He spoke as follows:

The silence of death is always eloquent. Even in the death of the humblest man the sublime and awful shadow of eternity falls across the path of life, and in the sudden and solemn stillness is heard the voice of God.

How much more so when death strikes not one home but a nation, not only one sorrowing group of kinsmen but the millions of the people.

God speaks—let men listen and strive to interpret and obey the message of the hour.

to interpret and only the hour.

The lessons of a noble life have be movingly set before us. Who can estimathe power and influence of that life as inspiration to the young manhood America? Beyond all price, precious yond all fame of military provess or litical genius is the memory of a pi and manly life in highest place. I seats of the mighty have been sor times the seats of the malignant merciless. The throne of power sometimes been the throne of inique

(Continued on Page Five

HOW THE STANDARD HAS CHANGED IN EIGHTY YEARS.

Once Everything Depended Upon the Eyes - The Burne-Jones, Rossetti and Du Maurier Types-What Is Liked Today.

A famous living artist, a great authority on what is peculiarly the study and aim of art-beauty-has been heard to maintain that women of our generation have a quite uncanny power of altering themselves for the overthrow and enslavement of their victim, man. If it be true at all, it is probable they always had that power and almost certain they never let it lapse for want of using it. And certainly when we look round at the pretty English girls of this present year it seems as if it were true. What is true is that the type seems to have completely changed.

Some eighty years ago a famous chaperon used to lay down as the condition of certain triumph that a girl should have eyes. Other points of beauty went for nothing or for little. If she had eyes she would do, and by "do" that much requisitioned chaperon meant that she was sure to capture a desirable husband. And the painters of those days showed us what sort were the eyes that did all the mischief. They were not demure, or provoking, or flashing; they were simply large, lazy, lauguorous and generally

There was nothing "unholy" in the expression of the eyes; it was only in the color; they were essentially ingenue eyes. Lady Hamilton had them, but Romney managed generally so to deepen them with shadow that you never realized the color as blue. Now, with this beauty of eyes, and especially of blue eyes, came the beauty of complexion, the healthy pink and white of the late Georgian and even the early Victorian era. We have but to turn to any portrait of that time to see that the oval face, "the blue eye, dear and dewy, and the infantine sweet air of her" were what the painter knew his sitter would expect.

Then came the change. Rossetti, so to

speak, discovered throats, Du Maurier made us look at chins, Hazlitt sang the praises of pallor, passion pale pallor; eyes were forgotten or overlooked and 'regularity" was unnecessary to noses. Figures became long and angular, dress ignored figure and changed to drapery, and the whole type altered. Burne-Jones, Rossetti and Du Maurier seemed to have fashioned between them a new kind of beautiful woman. The portraits of the seventies record the changing fashion and it was part of it that the age of beauty was thought to come later in the life of woman. The type passed to exaggeration in the æsthetic craze, but, all the same, throat and chin and mouth and pallor ruled us and eyes and complexion went for little or nothing.

But the reaction was inevitable and not long delayed. It has come already. Women have again uncannily changed themselves for the destruction of man. The Rossetti type is disappearing and gradually giving place to two other types, which indeed have little in common. One may frankly be called the Romney type. The hair is brown and curly, the face is short, the nose is slightly upturned, the corners of the mouth turn up a little too. The only word of praise which you know would be inapplicable is "dignified." It is a soubrette kind of beauty, captivating, provocative, domestic, certainly not overintellectual, with no great tendency to literature or art, winsome, and conscious of its irresistibility. You see it just now largely leavening all classes of English society. There is nothing of the grande dame about it. Can you fancy one of the Rossetti-Du Maurier type beauties ever stooping to conquer, ever descending to the barmaid, yet remaining Miss Hardcastle? You will see the type all through London today, in ladies, in shopgirls, in servants, a type very attractive for its healthy, lovable comeliness. Romney gave it to us for our admiration, and the London hairdresser has helped most girls more or less to come under it. The short locks with the curves support the curves of the retrousse nose, give zest and piquancy to the impertinence of the face, and give to the whole type its provocative charm. It certainly is not a refined kind. The face is broad, fat, white. The nose is rather shapeless. The ears are rather large and decidedly ugly. The mouth has little form in its lines, no firmness when it closes, little expression when it lies open. The roll of that black hair accentuates all these defects, and brings many individuals, really unlike, apparently under the same type. It won't last.

But there is another form of face which we have begun to see latterly which is a type and which has come to stay. Its beauty is more or less that of the early Victorian type. The eye here has for its essential a natural outlook. It does not beg the charity of notice, it does not care for it, but enjoys itself in the world and has its beauty from its pleasure. The bridge of the nose now returns to its normal importance. It is seen as that of the delicately lifted

Du Maurier thirty years ago annexed the high bridge, accentuated its defects and made it the special preserve of the dowager duchesses. The ugliness of the exaggeration has now passed away. The delicate aquiline has a beauty of its own, especially when with it comes in once more the large eye that has room for a large lid. This type has also the charm of complexion, a wholesome red and white, cheeks that can blush subcutaneously, a face that ignores the surface of powder and the tint of rouge. This beauty, all the same, is rather dollish and of a stupid kind, with its chin apt to be weak and its brow low and shelv ing. It is essentially aristocratic and belongs to the granddaughters of Du Maurier's dowagers.—London News.

They Can't Swim.

It is a curious fact that the girls and women who live along the coast and can handle any kind of boat from a dory to a sloop, and are as competent with the newer naphtha or gasoline launches as the men, are unable to swim, with few exceptions. Although they spend a good part of their lives on the water, they part of their lives on the water, they seem to have an aversion to going into it. But this ignorance of the art of swimming is not confined to the one sex. Many of the oldest and most experienced "cap'ns," who have spent their lives making or managing boats, will admit that they "ain't much on swimmin'," though they could do "a few strokes, p'raps, if put to it."—New York Press. MODES OF THE DAY.

paign-Many Silks Among Them. Rarely has the demand been so extensive in Paris for linens as this summer. The materials have been manufactured in the prettiest designs and colors. Some examples quite resemble tweed or coarse grained cloth, yet all have the practical qualities of a wash-Factory: E. Cambridge. ing material. The increasing popular ity for such gowns has certainly brought forth an enormous display of beautiful designs.

It may be interesting to note that not many years ago a chic Parisienne would certainly not have promenaded in the street dressed in a white pique or linen costume, whereas today the making of a linen toilet has reached almost the perfection of a tailor made garment or even the more elegant tollettes de visite.

Embroideries and lace incrustations with ribbon trimmings have ornamented many of the dressy cambric and linen gowns made this season, while the simple tailor made style is distinctly evident, composed of the coarse colored linen in dresses for morning and seaside wear.

For the short journeys and faunts of late summer and early autumn these linen tailor mades (plain skirts and Ladies' boleros with turndown collars) are admirable, being cooler and more comfortable than wool and not permanently injured by the soil and stain of

The cut shows an elegant Paris after noon gown of embroidered linen trimmed with lace. The vest is mousseline



PARIS POILETTE DE VISITE OF LINEN. de sole, finished with black ribbon velvet. Black ribbon velvet and black and white roses trim the white hat.

A good many pretty dresses are being prepared for the autumn campaign at country houses, and there are more silks among them than for a long time. A gray taffeta, trimmed with graduated rows of insertion all beautifully embroidered as a heading to a foot flounce, a full bodice trimmed with the same lace and tiny bows of black velvets is among some very pretty gowns to be worn at a garden party.

The sister of the wearer has a dress of a slightly lighter tone, cut en princesse, with tiny plaits round the hips. She has a tall, elegant figure, and there is a deep flounce made very full. The bolero is embroidered, and a slight shimmering of pink is seen here and in the lace vest that is interthreaded with

A light green mustin, with black chantilly lace and tiny stripes of narrow velvet here and there, has an old world look about it on account of the medallions of lace which head the flounce and the quaint way, revived from the beginning of last century, in which the skirt is sewed to the bodice.

The evening dresses for country house parties are certainly very lovely, and there seems to be a disposition to wear most sparkling, shimmering gowns, such as black net covered with steel sequins, accompanied by a wreath, put well forward, of steel flowers, with a soft layer of tulle behind.

Into the skirt white incrusted lace had been applied, covered with the same sparkling sequins, and a light cerise ribbon had been brought from one side across the bodice into a large chou. Many evening gowns display a new

style of flounce, the upper part of silk, velvet or satin, the lower part of colored muslin, lace or esprit net, featherstitched, hemstitched and embroidered.

Notes From The Jewelers' Circular. Pearls from single strand necklets to many rowed wide bands, pearls genutne and pearls in excellent imitation pearls perfect and pearls baroque, are the season's neck ornament par excel-

The vogue of earring and bracelet is unquestioned, though not unlimited, their use being a matter of individual taste, especially as to the former.

Unusually large red coral beads form some single strand necklaces and are used in spacing off gold chains. Coral is now a well established article in jewelry.

A pretty feature in popular styles of ladies' gold watches is the coloring of the figures on the open white dial in light pink, light green or other tints.

La Valliere chains afford opportunity for so much originality and variety that the high favor they enjoy is not surprising.

Long, carved bar links alternating with rings furnish a pleasing change in the pattern of long chains.

A new flexible golden serpent girdle is the latest adaptation of a favorite motif in the jewelry of the present. Extraordinary large openwork balls, topped with a jewel, figure among latest hatpins.

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ARLINGTON BOAT CLUB. Meets first Monday in each month at clubhouse on margin of Spy pond. Ad-mission fee, \$10; annual dues, \$15.

ARLINGTON FINANCE CLUB. Meets by invitation fourth Tuesday in each month.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS. Hiram Lodge.

Meets in Masonic hall, corner Massa-chusetts avenue and Medford street, Thursday on or before the full moon. Menotomy Royal Arch Chapter. Meets third Tuesday of each month in

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS. Bethel Lodge, No. 12.

Meets in Odd Fellows hall, Bank building, every Wednesday evening, at 8. Ida F Butler Rebekah Lodge, No. 152. Meets first and third Monday evenings of each month in Bethel lodge room. ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

Circle Lodge, No. 77. Meets first and third Fridays of each month in Grand Army hall, Massachu-setts avenue, at 8 p.m. KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

No. 109. Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month in K. of C. hall, over Shattuck's store.

ROYAL ARCANUM. Menotomy Council, No. 1781. Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Grand Army hall, 370 Massa-chusetts avenue, at 8 p.m. UNITED ORDER INDEPENDENT ODD LADIES.

Golden Rule Lodge, No. 51. Meets in G. A. R. hall, the second and fourth Tuesday evenings in each month. GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC. Francis Gould Post, No. 36.

Meets in G. A. R. hall, Massachusetts avenue, second and fourth Thursdays of each month, at 8 o'clock p.m. Women's Relief Corps, No. 43. Meets in G. A. R. hall, Massachusetts avenue, second and fourth Thursday afternoons of each month, at 2 o'clock.

SONS OF VETERANS. Camp 45.

Meets in Ga. A. R. hall, on the third Wednesday of each month, at 8 o'clock WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

Meets in St. John's Parish house, Maple street, second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS. Division 23.

Meets in Hibernian hall, corner Mystic and Chestnut streets first and thir Thursdays of each month, at 7.30 p.m.

Division 43. Meets first Tuesday in each month, at K. of C. hall.

FORESTERS OF AMERICA. Court Pride of Arlington. Meets in K, of C. hall, the first and third Mondays of each month.

MASSACHUSETTS CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS. St. Malachi Court. Meets at Hibernian hall first and third

Thursdays.

ROBBINS PUBLIC LIBRARY. Building is open to the public as follows: Sundays, 2.30 to 5.30 p.m.; Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 10 to 12 a.m., 1 to 6 and 7 to 9 p.m.; book room, 1 to 6 p.m.; Wednesdays, 10 to 12 a.m., 1 to 9 p.m.; book room, 1 to 9 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 to 12 a.m., 1 to 9 p.m.; book room, 1 to 9 p.m.; Wednesdays and Saturdays only, during the month of August

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Selectmen meet at their office in town hall on the last Monday evening of each month, for approval of bills. Regular meetings each Saturday evening.

Town clerk and treasurer, office hours, 9 a.m. to 12 m.; 2 to 5 p.m.; also Mondays, 7 to 9 p.m.; Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 12 m. only.

Board of health, on call of chairman, Engineers fire department, Saturday before last Monday, each month.

School committee, third Tuesday evening, monthly.

ing, monthly.
Sewer commissioners, on call of chairman.
Trustees of cemetery, on call of chair-

man. Water commissioners, first Saturday in FIRE DEPARTMENT. Hose No. 1, on Park avenue; Hose No. 2, on Massachusetts avenue; Menotomy hook and ladder; Hose No. 3, on Broadway; Brackett chemical; Eagle hose, Henderson street.

ARLINGTON FIRST PARISH. (Unitarian.)

Massachusetts avenue and Corner Pleasant street, Rev. Frederic Gill, past-or. Boards with Mrs. J. C. Harris, 23 Academy street. Sunday morning preach-ing service at 10.45; Sunday school at noon, except July and August.

ARLINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH, ARLINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH,
Services on Sunday in Grand Army
hall, Massachusetts avenue, Rev. Charles
H. Watson, D. D., minister. Residence,
28 Academy street. Sunday service at
10.45 a.m.; Sunday school at noon hour;
Y. P. S. C. E. meeting at 6.15 p.m.; evening church service at 7.15 o'clock.
ARLINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST
CHURCH.

Cor. of Westminster and Park Avenues. Sunday services: morning worship and sermon, 10.45 a.m.; Sunday school, 12 m.; evening service, with short talk, 7 p.m. Weekly prayer meeting, Friday eve. 7.45 p.m.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. Services in Crescent hall. Preaching Sunday 10.45 a.m. Sunday school, 12 m. Song service, 7 p.m. Preaching, 7.45 p.m. ORTHODOX CONGREGATIONAL.

Corner Pleasant and Maple streets. Rev. Samuel C. Bushnell, pastor; residence on Maple street, opposite the church. Sunday services at 10.45 a.m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6.30 p.m.; Sunday school at noon, except during July and August; Friday evenings, at 7.30, social service in vestry. estry. FIRST UNIVERSALIST.

Massachusetts avenue, opposite Academy street. Rev. Harry Fay Fister, pastor, Gray street. Sunday services in the morning at 10.45; Sunday school at noon, except during July and August; Y. P. Union at 6.30 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL.

Corner Park and Wollaston avenues, Arlington Heights, Rev. John G. Taylor, pastor. Sunday morning service at 16.45; Sunday school at 12.15; Y. P. S. C. E. meeting at 6.30 p.m.; Sunday afternoon at 3.70, Junior C. E. meeting; Friday evening at 7.45, prayer meeting. ST. AGNES, CATHOLIC.

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21—Union St., opp. Fremont. 21—Union St., opp. Fremont.
22—No School.
23—Junction Broadway and Warren St.
24—Beacon St., near Warren.
25—On Wm. Penn Hose House.
26—Cor, Medford St. and Lewis Ave.
27—Cor. Mystic and Summer Sts.
28—Mystic St., near Fairview Ave.
32—Pleasant, near Lake St.
34—Cor. Pleasant and Gray Sts.
35—Wellington and Addison Sts.
36—On Town Hall—Police Station.
37—Russell St., cor. Russell Terrace.
38—Academy St., near Maple.
39—Cor, Mass. Ave., and Mill St.
41—Mass. Ave., near Schouler Court.
43—Cor. Summer and Grove Sts.
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Rev. Elbridge C. Whiting, pastor. Morning service, 10.30 o'clock; Sunday school, 12 m.; evening praise, 7; weekly prayer meeting, Tuesday, 7.45 p.m. ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH. Belmont.

Morning services at 8.30 and 10 o'clock Sunday school, 3.30: vespers, 7.3 ALL SAINTS' CHURCH.

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WAVERLEY BAPTIST SOCIETY. Rev. H. S. Smith, pastor. Services in Waverley hall; Sunday school, 2.45 p.m.; preaching service, 7.45 p.m.; prayer meet-ing, Thursday evening, 7.30.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. Waverley.

Rev. Geo. P. Gilman, pastor. Morning service, 10.45; Sunday school, 12 m.; Young People's Society Christian En-deavor, 6.15 p.m.; evening service, 7.15; prayer meeting, Friday evening, 7.30. ROYAL ARCANUM.

Waverley Council, No. 313. Meets in Lodge hall, Waverley, second and fourth Tuesday evenings each month. INDEPENDENT ORDER ODD FEL-LOWS.

Trapelo Lodge, No. 238. Meets in Lodge hall, Waverley, every Monday evening. FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

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SEPTEMBER FIELDS.

By Wilson H. Fay.

SEPTEMBER FIELDS.

By Wilson H. Fey.

The ripe whime is in the first color, have beerles are reddenling; yet the grass is a series and the clover as fine a rose color the wood and then flap out from a guant the wood and then flap out from a guant the wood and then flap out from a guant the wood and then flap out from a guant the wood and then flap out from a guant the wood and then flap out from a guant the wood and then flap out from a guant the wood and then flap out from a guant the wood and then flap out from a guant the wood and then flap out from a guant the wood and then flap out from a guant the wood and then flap out flap out

SEPTEMBER AMUSEMENTS AT THE PAN-AMERICAN.

PAN-AMERICAN.

With the main object of presenting an exposition which would broaden and educate the American people along different ideas, the exposition managers at Buffalo have left nothing undone. As an exposition which would also amuse and entertain the people, the Pan-American has indeed proved a novel and noted success.

After visiting the elaborate structures, the expansive court yards, and viewing the beautiful works of art and the many improved mechanical devices, the visitor may hie away to scenes of amusement and pleasure. The miles of Midway, with its never ending shows and freaks, the many interesting athletic and musical events and the numerous conclaves and conventions different each day, offer pleasure and enjoyment galore to the tourist.

The month of September will undoubtedly prove a very heavy month at the exposition, as this is the best season of the year for traveling, and the program as arranged for September is excelent.

On Saturday, September 28, Columbia

of the year for traveling, and the program as arranged for September is excellent.

On Saturday, September 28, Columbia college will meet the University of Buffalo in football, and the many lovers of college football will have an opportunity to enjoy themselves.

The Boston & Maine rallroad, on account of its direct route via the west shore, which is the shortest way out of New England, together with the many other different routes, is the popular road for eastern people visiting Buffalo, and for those people at Buffalo wishing to visit New England.

For a complete description of the Pan-American exposition, write to the Boston & Maine Passenger Department, Boston, for their descriptive book entitled "Picturesque Routes to the Pan-American Exposition."

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Having practically rebuilt the inside of my stable, and added ten new stalls, I am now prepared to take new boarders. I assure first class board and right prices. Teams sent and called for.

Mass. Ave., Arlington.

JONES PAPERS-No. 1.

MRS. JONES'S OPINION OF HUS-BANDS IN GENERAL. The ripe shumac is in its first color, bar-

business, of course.
With all this, Jones is not an unkind husband, as the world goes, only one of the provoking kind, who has no idea of

the provoking kind, who has mo idea of a woman's duties or the amount of menial labor she has to perform to maintain a well ordered household.

In short, he is only one of hundreds we women folks would like to see undergoing a little wholesome discipline. I don't say I am the one who would ever undertake the work of subordination; but if any woman has succeeded in making her husband perform the ignominious office of cleaning and putting down a carpet, I glory in her persuasive powers, and will willingly send up Jones that she may try her blandishment on him.

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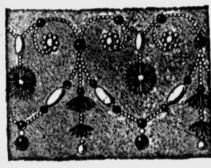
J. W. RONCO. HAIR DRESSER

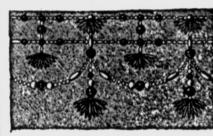
A DECORATIVE NOTION.

The Use of Melon Seeds Is Odd, I by No Means a Bad Idea.

That absorbing desire to make some immediate practical use of everything. even though the labor expended is worth more than the whole result, has caused the introduction of many rather curious materials as decorative media.

The melon seed, however, stands respectably among these materials, and when carefully manipulated its effects may be not only highly decorative, but really artistic. The dried seed, of course, is meant, and the sketches show ways in which it has been used in connection with beads. These designs are for borders hanging, for instance, at the lower portion of a velvet workbag or for introduction in any-





MELON SEED AND READ DESIGNS

thing which is usually pendent, because the whole point about melon seeds is that they must hang.

The little ball shape or disk shape bunches may easily be made by running the needle through the ends of a large number of seeds. On the other hand, if a smaller number were used they could be sewed close together at one end, and the outside ends could be threaded one after another on to a cotton and held in position by little knots.

To go into detail, for instance, in the case of the upper figure the process is as follows: First, our background is marked out with the design. The designs are, of course, not full size in the drawings. When the outlines are clearly put down, we start with the needle and stout thread by putting on one of the bunches of melon seeds, then a large knot, three small globular beads, a large pearl bead and a stitch into the material. This is the first which has been made. This point thoroughly secured to the background, five small beads and one large one threaded on, and another stitch is made in the material. Then eight small beads following the little scroll, then a stitch in the material between, say, every two, then a large bead, surrounded by smaller ones, with almost every alternate stitch through the material, in order to keep the decoration safely in place. Then a knot, and we start round the edge of the heart shape piece, and so on. In the borders of the second figure it is not necessary to stitch down to the background, especially if the weight of the beads at the diagonal lines, and especially below where the bunches of seeds are, is sufficient. In this the design is particularly graceful, and here the swags will actually hang without any assistance from stitches, because the weight of them is pretty evenly distributed.

Picture Hanging.

In hanging pictures be careful that the screw eyes are put in sufficiently near the top of the frame to give only a very slight inclination forward. Like many other small matters in the arrangement of rooms, there is a distinct though generally unacknowledged sense of discomfort induced by the cross lines and differing angles, especially when many small pictures are hung together. It is, by the way, quite as much of a mistake to crowd pictures as anything else. A fair wall space around each one adds greatly to its

lee Cream and Muskmelon.

Ice cream is served in tiny meions about the size of an orange. A piece is cut from the top to serve as a cover. A narrow ribbon is passed through slits in this and tied in a bow upon the top as a means of lifting the cover.



ICE CREAM SERVED IN MUSKMELON.

The seeds are removed and the melons chilled on ice. When ready to serve, each is filled with ice cream and the cover put in place. Cream flavored with lemon and cinnamon slightly or flavored with vanilla and eaten with the pulp of the melon is considered an agreeable combination. The idea is not new, but dates back to the days when ice cream first came into fashion in this country, concludes the Boston

THE WEDDING CHEST.

Sme of the Items of the Up to Date

Bride's Possessions. An old time institution that has lateby been revived is the dower chest, as our great-grandmothers were wont to eall it, or the wedding trunk, to designate it by its modern title. Years agone it usually took the form of a quaintly carved oaken chest, generous of depth and of sufficient length to hold the bridal gown without folding, and the task of filling it began while its prospective possessor was as yet little more than a baby, the mother and all the feminine relatives and friends each contributing to its store of napery and

Nowadays a commodious trunk is generally used for the purpose, and the work of stocking it does not begin until its owner is actually betrothed, with her wedding day well within sight, for the time has gone by when a girl was destined to matrimony from her cradle and when a life of single blessedness was looked upon rather in the light of a diagrace.

Once the wedding chest comes into existence, however, neither labor nor expense is spared in filling it as rapidly as possible, each and all of its fair possessor's 500 dearest friends adding something to its list of contents. Properly speaking, this should include only such articles as can either be worn by the young bride or employed in the decoration of her beds or her dinner table, but it is not an infrequent occurrence for odds and ends of silver or bric-a-brac to find their way into the ever ready trunk to be used in the adornment of the newly acquired home.

Taken all in all, the idea is as charming as it is sensible, and, though there may not be as much romantic sentiment connected with it as there was in the old days, when every stitch was wrought hy hand and when young demoiselles had more opportunities for day dreams than they have now, the fact nevertheless remains that the wedding chest is the abiding place of many a loving thought, many a happy memory in the guise of some dainty trifle of personal apparel or household decoration.-Designer.

FUR FASHIONS.

Here, as In Other Garments, the Pin Turndown Collar Leads.

Furriers must live even in summer and this perhaps explains the early offering of the new season's models and the endeavor to turn people's



EARLY MODELS IN FUR.

thoughts "fur-ward" long before the sun's too fervid rays have paled into winter's mildness. Then there are renovations to be considered, the remodeling of fine garments, which need only to be fashioned anew, and early autumn is none too soon for these One of the features of the fur coat,

be that long or short this year, will be the flat turn back collar, frequently square cut at the back or with square corners to the revers. Such a pleasurable relief after the insistent medicis The most convincing little coat of broadtail, here depicted, bears a collar arranged on these lines in ermine. The fronts to the coat are planned so that they present an equally smart appear ance worn open or closed, while an attractive note of completion is offered by large white mother of pearl buttons with smoked pearl horseshoe centers The lining throughout is of rich ivory

Etons in caracal will again be worn, and, lacking a sympathetic feeling for a short coat, an elegant refuge is to be found in the long three-quarter sack, a wrap very faithfully sketched here-

Things Every Woman Wants to Know.

The present fashion tends to diminish the number of knives and forks, etc., set down for each guest. Nowadays a large spoon for soup, a fishknife and fork and a large knife and fork are the

A neatly folded napkin (the more plainly and daintly this is folded the better) containing a small dinner roll or an evenly cut piece of bread is placed in the center before each guest.

Glass and china nowadays can be procured at a rate suitable to every size of purse, and very little care is needed to procure pretty tableware at most modest prices, and its perfect condition is easily secured by good wash-bertha lends distinction to the model.

This is an age of fads, which must be study her guests' idiosyncrasies and do her best to satisfy them.

VEGETABLE DAINTIES.

6kra, Eggplant and Sweet Peppers. Good Things to Do With Them.

Okra is one of the summer vegetables which are little known in the north. As will be seen in the illustration, it is a long ribbed pod varying in color from dark to pale green and from two to five inches in length. It is of a decidedly mucilaginous nature and can be cooked and served either alone or with other vegetables; if alone and the pods are young, they are boiled in salted water until tender, then drained and served with butter or a cream sauce, or, after cutting off the stem end of each, the pods may be sliced and stewed with other vegetables.

Okra gumbo may be made with or without meat. If no meat is desired, a mixture of greens, such as beet or turnip tops, dandelions and spinach, is substituted; a quart or more of the mixed greens are washed, cut fine and cooked with a chopped onion for five or ten minutes in a large spoonful of hot fat-lard, suet or butter. A quart of boiling water, a pint of sliced tomatoes and a quart of sliced okra should next be added, together with a high seasoning of salt and pepper, and all cooked gently together for two hours



OKRA, SWEET PEPPERS AND EGGPLANT. until it is a thick stew. Gumbos with meat have a foundation of ham, a quarter of a pound of which is cooked with several chopped onions and the meat-beef, veal or chicken cut in medium sized pieces in a spoonful of fat. When lightly browned, a few cut tomatoes and a little chopped green pepper are added with at least two quarts of water and a quart of sliced okra, all stewed slowly down together.

Eggplant is now abundant, and it can be frequently used for breakfast in place of meat. The simplest method of preparing it is to wipe and cut it in quarter inch slices, dip each into beaten egg, then into fine, dry crumbs and fry crisp and brown in a kettle partly filled with smoking hot fat. This gives a dish less greasy and easier of digestion than where it is sauted in a few spoonfuls of fat.

Another way is to place the uncut eggplant in a kettle of boiling, salted water; boil until tender when pierce with a fork; drain, halve, scoop out the center, mix with soft bread crumbs; add a high seasoning of salt, pepper, onion juice and chopped parsley, with a spoonful or two of melted butter, turn into a buttered pan and brown in

a hot oven. In some of our markets it is possible to procure sweet green peppers which are very mild in flavor. Half of one, freed from seeds, cut into the thinnest of strips and sprinkled over a dressed lettuce salad will add piquancy and Savor to it.—Table Talk

Hair Dressed Low and Front Bangs. Hair dressed low and front bangs are inseparable. This is the modishness we are about to enter. To most faces, turned in profile especially, the dip of the back chignon should not pass much beyond the ear. When it falls too low, it becomes disfiguring by enlarging the size of the head and giving one a top heavy look. Pretty little Malibran rings of curls either trim the brow alone or are numerous enough to cluster as well over the hair which remains in large, loose waves and is still drawn back from the face, ending in gracefully arranged loops suggesting a bowknot. Long side combs give a pretty line also to the low coiffure. Young faces are more piquante when a side parting of the front hair-a very short one—is arrested by a small bow of black velvet, whether the hair is dressed high or low .- Vogue.

A Useful Blouse. The prettily draped front of the



A SMART SILR BLOUSE able for thin silk, and the tabbed A fitted lining is preferably employed

consulted if a dinner is to be a success, so the hostess should take pains to study her guests' idiosyncrasies and do omit this detail, except for the yoke, where it is imperative.

THE ENTERPRISE.

WILSON PALMER, . . . Editor. Telephone 301-2.

[Entered as Second-Class Matter.]

Saturday, September 21, 1901

THE ENTERPRISE IS FOR SALE IN ARLINGTON BY:

Arlington Arlington. News Co., Postoffice Bldg. Frank R. Daniels, 606 Mass. avenue, Arlington.

Mrs. Margaret Deane, 56 Park avenue, Heights. H. P. Longley, Elevated waiting room, Heights. J. C. McDonald, L. & B. waiting room, Heights. Edward I. McKenzie, B. & M. station, Heights.

SUCH GRIEF.

Such grief has seldom been manifested as has been manifested during the present week throughout the length and breadth of our land over the unand cruel death of President McKinley. All the way from Buffalo to Washington, and from Washington to Canton, men and women have turned aside from their usual avocations with uncovered heads and with weeping eyes to look for a brief moment upon the funeral cortege bearing the dead president to the home he loved so dearly and so tenderly. The nation is in tears,

A MANLY TRIBUTE.

That was a manly and eloquent tribute paid the dead president by William J. Bryan, as published in the Boston papers Wednesday. While Mr. Bryan does honor to the memory of Mr. Mc-Kinley, he does equal honor to himself, and in a beautiful way demonstrates that under a purely Democratic government, as is ours, political aspirants for the chief executive office of the nation may meet face to face in the political field where "Greek meets Greek," and yet each recognize the noble, manly qualities of the other. Mr. Bryan has still further endeared himself to the American people by the heart offering he lays upon the grave of the lamented McKinley

THE NATION MOURNS.

The nation mourns, for an appalling calamity has befallen the American people. In this hour of intensest grief all alike stand dazed at the cruel death of William McKinley, our chief executive, who stood among the foremost of the rulers of the earth. When the sad message of his death came over the wires all heads became bowed, and all hearts became stricken with the great sorrow. In this hour of well nigh universal grief, it is recognized that President McKinley was a born leader of men. He saw with that rare intuition which took in the full sweep of possibilities awaiting the future of this new world. While Lincoln saved the country from a threatened and imminent death, McKinley brought to it a new birth, so that it took on larger and grander proportions, until now it has become one of the leading powers in all national life. President McKinley, with a marvellous foresight, saw the logical relationship existing, or which should exist, between the nations of the earth. His full estimate of our national life stretched out and beyond the border line of his own country, until it took in the life of the whole family of nations. The political problem which he was so successfully solving was to work out in its final solution that happy international life which would substantially make a family grouping of all the kingdoms of the earth. President McKinley, in the executive office at Washington which he so adorned, recognized the brotherhood of mankind. He ruled with an eye single to the good of his fellowmen. To him. the purpose of government was to make men better and happier. He sought to lift the burden from shoulders heavily laden with the cares and responsibilities of life. His sympathies were with the people for he was one of them President McKinley had touched life at every objective point. He was the brother of every working man, for his own life had been one of manly and unremitting toil. Whatever he did, he did well, because he put his whole heart into his work. He became a substantial part of whatever he attempted. He breathed upon his work, and so it became pregnant with that earnest, progressive and aggressive life which was so characteristic of the man. In all his professional life as a lawyer, and in that larger and more greatly extended and outreaching life of his as seen in the war of the rebellion, and in congress, and in the executive chair at Washington, his ideals were the purest and the best. In every instance did he face the right, so that he wrought with no misgivings. Patiently did he endure criticism knowing full well that time would make all things right. During the late Spanish war and following it, he entered no word of complaint that representatives of the press and oth ers assailed him more or less frequently as one having ambition for the rule of empires. President McKinley saw his duty clearly and no cry of "there's a on in the way" could turn him aside m what seemed to him should be pught out in the national life. Presi-

t McKinley will ever shine out, a r of the first magnitude. The mared president will ever be written down brilliant factor in one of the most illiant epochs in our national history. Today the world at large mourns the ead president, as having been one of he most distinguished representatives of the age in which he lived, and which he served so well. Still, however excelient the word that shall be spoken of President McKinley, as a leading and ruling power in public life, yet his greatest and most exalted worth will be found in the upright and loving man that he was. His long and untiring devotion to that invalid wife is in itself a whole gospel of that heaven which can nowhere be found on earth, outside that home where love reigns supreme. In his constant and tender care of Mrs. McKinley, Mr. McKinley has taught the American people that home has been divinely instituted, and this, too, for the wisest of purposes. President McKinley has given to me life that larger and broader definition which has in its higher translation the beginning and ending of all earthly

Yes, the nation mourns a hero fallen. But behind the cloud, thank God, the sun still shines. The government at Washington still lives, and will continue to live in spite of the evil machinations of wicked men.



the kind that are well fed and neurished, are the kind that we select for our butch-ering. They are always in the best health, and this meat is the tenderest and most nutritious. That is why our beef, mutton, lamb, etc., are the best.

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60 SUMMER STREET. BOSTON.

Builders' and Hardware

An Up=to=date Hardware Store.

All Mechanics' Tools of the Best Makers and Material.

Republican Caucus.

The Republicans of Arlington and all others who intend to support the Re-publican candidates are requested to meet

TOWN HALL, ARLINGTON. Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1901,

at 7.30 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of choosing six delegates each to Republican State, Councillor, County and Senatorial Conventions of 1901 and fifteen delegates to the Representative Convention: also for the purpose of electing members of a Town Committee for the year 1902, and to transact such other business as may properly come be-

HORACE A. FREEMAN, Secretary.

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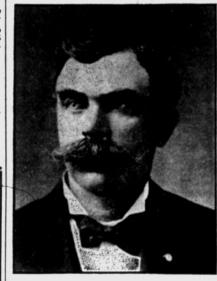
THIRTY-FIVE INITIATED.

Arlington Foresters Promulgate Principles of Liberty, Unity, Benevolence and Concord—A Flourishing Court

With over one hundred members at the age of six months. Court Pride of Arlington, Foresters of America, has become one of the leading societies of Arlington, At the meeting held at K, of C. hall, Monday evening 35 candidates were initiated into the mysteries of the order and several other propositions for membership were received on that occasion. One of the reasons for the marvelous success and growth of the court is the enthusiasm and hard work on the part of the officers, and the enthusiasm has spread among the fraternity until every member is seeking to increase the membership and to perfect the organization.

tion.

The meeting Monday evening was largely attended not only by the members of the local court, but by the members of neighboring courts including Deputy M. F. Kelly, of Court William E. Russell of Cambridge. After the routine business was disposed of, the chief ranger, Daniel M. Hooley, requested all to arise and remain standing for one minute out of respect for the late Presi-



DANIEL M. HOOLEY.

dent McKinley. Then followed the initiation of candidates by the degree staff of Court William E. Russell of Cambridge. This being over, the meeting closed and the social features began. Deputy M. F. Kelly acted as presiding officer and called upon various members of the order to respond either by songs or speeches, and the hours were quickly whiled away in merrymaking. Refreshments were served.

Court Pride of Arlington was organized March 1, 1901. It was organized by Chief Ranger Hooley, without any assistance of the grand court. It then had a membership of 37 members. It has increased its members at nearly every meeting and promises to continue to do so for some time to come. The officers of the order are: C. R., Daniel M. Hooley; S. C. R., P. J. Maliey; treasurer, J. P. Daley; F. S. William R. Le Blanc; R. S., P. J. Hussy; P. C. R., Daniel W. Grannon; S. W., Timothy E. Donovan; J. W., James Monroe, Jr.; S. B., D. R. McDonald; J. B., Jeremiah Mahonev; trustees, John F. Connelly, John F. Dacey, John Duffy; auditors, Charles W. Grossmith, Thomas Ford, D. R. McDonald; captain of the guard, A. A. Tilden. The membership is 103.

Thursday evening a number of members of the court attended a smoke talk given by Court William E. Russell of Cambridge, which was planned for the benefit of the Arlington Foresters, No member has been more active in Forestry than Chief Ranger Hooley, one of Arlington's police officers. He is 39 years of age, is married, and has a young son. Mr. Hooley began work in a greenhouse in Newton, and later was in the shipping department of Forbes Lithograph Co., of Boston. He came to Arlington 20 years ago, and for six years was employed in the greenhouse on the William G. Peck estate on Pleasant street. Since May, 1887, he has been a trusted and efficient officer on the Arlington police force, and on one occasion made a notable arrest of a burglar in the Arlington postoffice.

fore the caucus.

This Caucus will be called to order by the Chairman of the Republican Town Committee, or by some member of said Committee. It is also called and will be held in accordance with chapter 548 of held in accordance with chapter 548 of susiness was suspended during the greater part of the day. The Masonic hall, postoffice block and town hall were decorated in fitting style, and at Grand decorated in fitting style and at Grand decorated in fitting s decorated in fitting style, and at Grand Army hall the flag floated at half mast as it did for several days previous. All over town flags were displayed and the universal recognition of the nation's loss was apparent.

Perhaps the most notable window dec-

universal recognition of the nation's loss was apparent.

Perhaps the most notable window decoration was that at the local office of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. In Postoffice block. Black and white bunting covered the background white a portrait of the late president was the centerpiece. The national colors were also displayed to advantage. At Hardy's bakery three miniature guns stacked made a pretty appearance with a portrait and flags displayed. Yerxa & Yerxa's grocery store window had a picture draped, and surrounded by ivy, begonias and other plants, with the American flags surmounting the portrait. The Arlington News Co. had a window draped in black with a portrait, and a miniature monument and cross, and also potted plants, and changed later to a sensational display, showing implements of death from the electric chair to tar and feathers, as illustrating how all anarchists should be served. Jeweler F. A. Smith had his show window well decorated. Flags afforded a background, a portrait was draped and potted plants abounded. The window at the Central Dry Goods store was entirely decorated with bunting, a picture, crepe and green leaves and branches. P. T. Hendricks and R. W. LeBaron had their windows prettily adorned. Among the other store keepers who decorated in some appropriate manner were O. W. Whittemore, H. A. Perham, I. E. Robinson & Co., A. O. Sprague, William Caldwell, C. W. Grossmith, A. Bowman, Arlington National bank, J. O. Holt, Parker Bros. George Russell, Fred W. Derby, W. W. Robertson, D. F. Collins, B. Romskisky, F. R. Daniels, Angelo Catrino & Co. At Arlington Heights a flag at half mast floated from the top of Matthew Rowe's store, and the principal window decorations were by L. D. Bradley, the postoffice, Mrs. A. O. Hill and Mrs. Margaret Dale.

McCARTHY—KENNISTON.

McCARTHY—KENNISTON.

McCarthy—Kenniston.

John J. McCarthy, of 352 Broadway, Cambridge, and Miss Mary F. Kenniston, of Arlington Heights, were married Wednesday evening at St. Agnes' church at 7 o'clock, by—Rev. A. S. Malone, James B. Moylan, of Cambridge, was best man, and Miss Neille Curley, of Arlington, bridesmaid. The bride was dressed in white mousseline de soie; and the bridesmaid wore pale blue over white. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Kenniston. of 4 Forest street, Arlington Heights. There were over 150 persons present, including those from Lexington, Cambridge, Peabody, Roxbury, Ashmont, Highlandville, Somerville, Malden and Dorchester. N. J. Hardy, of Arlington, was the caterer. Chinese lanterns strung about the lawn lent enchantment to the pretty scene within. Two rooms were nearly filled with presents for the happy pair, among the gifts being a silver service from Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy will live at 21 Mt. Vernon street.

INTERNATIONAL MONTHLY. Subscriptions for the above magazine ay be left at the Lexington postoffice care of Clifford Saville, assistant estmaster.

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Now is the time to have your lights looked after for the Winter season. If your electric lights burn dimly call at this store and exchange old lamps for new ones.

We have a fine line of Portable Gas and Electric Table Lamps.

Gas Mantles, all kinds and prices. Electric Novelties. -

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Primary and Kindergarten Classes,
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A Public Kindergarten class will be started
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220 Park Ave., Arlington Heights, Mass.

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Odd Lot of Men's Shoes For Sale Cheap. \$3.50 and \$3.00 for \$3.50 and \$3.00 for \$1.00 At L. C. TYLER'S. BANK BUILDING, ARLINGTON.

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Fire Association of Philadelphia, Estab. 1817
Imperial Fire Ins.Co.of London, Eng., Est. 1803
Worcester Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Estab. 1823.
Equitable Lite Assurance Society.
Office, Sherburne's Block, Lexington.

PULPIT UTTERANCES.

(Continued from Page One.)

was known to be an Abolitionist family, though Mrs. Gibbons was one of the most devoted toilers among the poor of that great city and her daily life was full of the sweetest and tenderest benefactions to the very class of people who now desecrated and ruined her home. Not knowing what they did, the mob was bitterly cruel to one of the best friends of the suffering classes, who had received from her only love and blessing.

We all know the tragic consequences of the mirder of Lincoln by Wilkes Booth, which threw the power of our supreme magistracy into the hands of Andrew Johnson, a man who was too narrow and prejudiced to appreciate the magnanimous policy of Lincoln towards the southern states. Intelligent southern men have ever since acknowledged that Lincoln's death was a calamity to the south.

men have ever since acknowledged that Lincoln's death was a calamity to the south.

Nevertheless though our national bereavement is mainly caused by one man's fanatic crime, it has an impressive political lesson. It reminds us of the need of more careful study of the social unrest which pervades all Christendom. It teaches us our duty, not merely to repress all violence and to punish all law-breaking, but also to probe and measure and deeply investigate the social state out of which such enormities now and then flash up like voicanic eruptions, to consider patiently and intelligently the relations of different social classes in our land, to inquire whether there are not many classes who suffer bitterly from social injustice, to recognize that we who are favored and prosperous have very serious duties to the less favored, and to agitate as much as we can for the reform of injustices and abuses, for the widening of social opportunities to those whose honorable labor is not adequately rewarded, and thus to create a true brotherhood in the spirit of Jesus Christ which shall bind all social classes together. This is really the great task of the twentieth century. And while we grieve that the first year of this century should be made so tragic by this calamity may we not take it to heart as a warning of the great need of investigation and reform and of the wisdom of preventing great social upheavals and shocking crimes by promptly recognizing the claims of all social classes to brotherly sympathy and help. Then, perhaps, will the martyrdom of this noble man be not without some consequence of blessing, if only it rouse us to an eager and persistent philanthropy which will take away and destroy all reasons and precexts for violence, and make even the worst outcast feel, as they felt in the presence of Jesus, that they are well-comed as brothers in our common humanity, and that they are pitied and befriended as themselves, also children of the Infinite Love.

ARLINGTON.

large congregation at St. Agnes' church in Arlington. He said:

Nine days ago the news of the attempt to murder the president of the United States flashed over the country was received with mingied feelings of surprise and horror! It seemed in received that the country was received with mingied feelings of surprise and horror! It seemed in received that the country was the country was received with mingied feelings of surprise and horror! It seemed in the country was received with mingied feelings of his fellow-citizens, by the hand of an enemy, public or private. When we recailed the murder of Lincoin and Garneld, it did not seem at all impossible as the assains and many remedles man and its developments and many remedles have been suggested for this evil which manifests itself as and many remedles have been suggested for this evil which manifests itself as terribly from time to time in the assaination of the government, should arouse popular indignation and horror was to be expected. It was not surprising, therefore, that the excited throng of visitors and singested the shots. But we have been shocked by the publication of interviews with men in high official station, which were the shots. But we have been shocked by the publication of interviews with men in high official station, of the state has been put on record appropriate the shots. But we have been shocked by the publication of interviews with men in high official station, which were the shots of the state of New York has been quoted as approving summary action at the hands of the more state of the work of the state, but actually encouraged it. The governor of the state of New York has been quoted as approving summary action at the hands of the more states and discourage and the country have come and discourage and the more states and price states and the country the produced the state of th

ample falled them at the critical moment.

The poor, deluded wretch imagined that by removing the president he would demoralize the government. But ours is a government of law and not of men. No man's life is essential to its permanency or its stability. It is a government of the people, by the people and for the people, as Mr. Lincoln happily stated the fact. It rests upon the devotion of the people to the eternal principles of liberty, which the fathers formulated and put into the fundamental law. It has withstood more severe shocks than this in the past and it cannot be imperilled by the insane ravings of anarchists or fanatics who simply

rail at authority and blindly strike at the representatives of the people's law. Perhaps more rigorous laws are needed to repress anarchism and to safeguard public men and republican institutions. But this is not the time to formulate or to discuss them. Hasty action is always perilous, especially during the time of popular excitement. The country may well imitate the example of the president, who even when he was face to face with death made a plea for forbearance and steadiness.

Many are the expressions of sympathy and pity for the estimable wife and family of our late lamented president. Let us join in them. He was a kind husband, a Christian gentleman, a benevolent friend, and the American people will ever hold him in grateful remembrance as a ruler taken from amongst and always of them in spirit and charity.

At the First Parish (Unitarian) church, the morning service was entirely memorial in character, expressing the sorrow and honor in the hearts of all. Among other things, Rev. Frederic Gilli said, in his sermon, that some of our first thoughts turn to the living widow, to whom every heart goes out in unstinted sympathy and earnest prayers. There is a touch of tragedy in the fact that President McKinley went safely through the great Civil war unhurt, only to die at the hands of an assassin. It is pathetic, too, that he who had been severely criticised for being too eager to follow the wishes of the majority should be struck down as though he were an oppressive tyrant. Three traits in the dead president's character were mentioned, First, he rose to eminence by legitimate and honorable methods. He stood for a principle, an idea, a method; he was the most prominent advocate of a certain definite tariff policy. It was his clear advocacy of this that won the respect of even those who do not believe in that policy. He rose not by political manipulation or superficial oratory, but because he appealed to men's reason. Second, he was amiable, kind and gentle in disposition. He never indulged in personal abuse of his political opponents. Third, he was a religious man. No man turns to God with the perfect trust shown by him, in his dying moments, unless God and prayer have been realities to him during his life. We are all glad that he was sincerely and deeply religious. Out of all this shameful and sorrowful experience, some good will come. We have felt that, beneath all our manifold differences politically, there are some great bonds of unity and patriotism. The spontaneous expression of such sentiments called forth in these dark days will strengthen the sentiments themselves. It has been good, too, to feel the tide of sympathy and friendliness coming from other nations, especially from our mother land, England. At the First Parish (Unitarian) church,

St. John's church was well filled Sunday morning, when the rector, Rev. James Yeames, preached a special sermon from the words, "And the angel of the Lord which went before the camp of Israel, removed, and went behind them." He said:

These words may almost express the feelings of many hearts as we con-

Israel, removed, and went behind them."
He said:
These words may almost express the feelings of many hearts as we contemplate the tragedy which has cast its terrible shadow over the nation. But the angel of God, the divine presence which is guidance and protection and cheer, is still with His people. Israel was perplexed by the providence which arrested their march and shut them in. But they stood still and saw the salvation of the Lord. The impassable waters were divided; the impetuous enemy was checked and overthrown.

Our president has fallen in death before the stroke of the dastard who, Judas-like, approached with the overtures of friendship and the purpose of the murderer. But the nation lives. The God of nations is still our leader and guardian and joy.

The lessons suggested by the pure and patriotic life of the late president were emphasized. The spirit of forgiveness and resignation and heroic Christian faith displayed in the last sad days are a lesson and a legacy of inestimable worth to the people.

Loud and imperative are the admonitions which the terrible event sounds in the ears of the American nation. Are we not called to humiliation and confession and remembrance of God? The security of the nation is in faithful allegiance to the God and man, sedition and conspiracy, rebellion and sanarchy, will perish, even as Egypt's host found burial and oblivion beneath the whelming waters. The Lord of Hosts is with us. The pillar of cloud and fire, either in the van or the rear of the advancing army, is our glory and our guard. Let us trust and obey, pause or press forward, only and always as God commands.

At the Universalist church, the pastor, Rev. Harry Fay Fister, again referred to the event which has cast a cloud over our country. His text was Psalms XCIII: I. "The Lord Reigneth," and he opened his discourse by quoting the

A darkened ruin lay."

After referring to the universal sorrow caused by the death of the president, he went on to say:

In our sorrow it will be well for us to remember that "The Lord reigneth." The president has ceased his reign, the president is dead; but we remember that God reigns, the Lord lives.

In our excitement it will be of help to us to recall the fact that God reigns. We cry out for vengeance, "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." Suppress all threats, be calm, suffer, mourn, but do nothing rash. "Vengeance belongeth to me, I will repay, saith the Lord." In all life, this thought of the supremacy of God should guide us. We are apt to place our trust in human agencies. In this sudden taking away of our leader it is revealed that "Man is frail." Boast no more of thy strength, of thy generals, of thy brave defenders, of thy leaders, but he that boasteth, let him boast in the Lord." in the Lord.

At the Congregational church, the Rev. S. C. Bushnell said that the assassination of Pres. McKinley was an assault not merely upon the head of the government, but upon every citizen who supports the government. It was an attack upon society in the interests of those who would revolutionize society. But there was another and better way, the Christian way, which, when it has accomplished its mission, will have brought to pass all the reforms which any man can desire. Nothing is more "revolutionary" than Christianity when its principles are put in force. They have already transformed the world in part, and just so far as they have transformed individual lives. The two characteristics of Christianity which make it revolutionary are its teaching concerning God and its regard for man. It declares God to be the Father of all men, the least of whom is, therefore, an object of His infinite love, and that all men of whatever race or nation are brethren. Salvation is self-realization, the recovery not of something which was lost, but the attainment of something too great to be more than dreamed of, viz the likeness by each soul to God. "Be ye perfect." said Jesus, "even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." Salvation is social because man is social and can be realized only through service. Nothing is clearer in view of the universal grief than that all men are brethren. How are we to deal with anarchism? Put over against it Christianity, pure and simple. Suppress forever the selfish and foolish spirit of nationalism which separates you from the inhabitants of other countries, and think of yourself as belonging to one family of men of whatever race or color and learn to think kindly, pityingly, lovingly of the whole mass,

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THE ENTERPRISE.

Telephone, Arlington 301-2.

[Entered as Second-Class Matter.]

Saturday, September 21, 1901.

THE ENTERPRISE IS FOR SALE IN LEXINGTON BY: H. V. Smith, Lexington. L. A. Austin, P. O., East Lexington. W. L. Burrill, P. O., North Lexington.

THE DANIEL WEBSTER CENTENNIAL The "Godlike Daniel" graduated from Dartmouth college one hundred years ago, so the centennial of his graduation is to be celebrated by his alma mater on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, and the editor of the Enterprise is to be present to help along the

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

It is fortunate, indeed, that Theodore Roosevelt, the vice president under the late administration of President Mc Kinley is so well equipped for the position he is to fill, which comes to him through the tragic death of Mr. McKinley. Mr. Roosevelt, a man of extended observation, and of much learning and culture, is now in the full vigor of manhood, and with a large and successful experience in governmental affairs. With an ardent temperament he does not de lay in his execution of a duty. Still he makes no move until he has gained an intelligent idea of what is to be done. In full sympathy with the administra tion of President McKinley, his purpose, as he has already announced, is to pursue the policy of his predecessor, so there can be no fear or anxiety coming from any abrupt change in the policy of the overnment. Mr. Roosevelt assumes his executive responsibilities, having the confidence of the people. Now let the people, without reference to party lines, come to his encouragement and support. ow is the time that the new president will need the loyalty of every American With the grave responsibilities of the chief executive upon him. Mr. Roosevelt will unquestionably proceed in his official duties as president with all that thought and conservatism that will the best results President Roosevelt deserves and should receive that confidence on the part of the American people which shall be to him a strong right arm in the administration of our national affairs.

MOAKLEY'S PHARMACY

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Also Health and Employers' Liability in The MARYLAND CASUALTY CO. F. E. DOWNER, Office at C. T. West's, Lexington.

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BOY IN DRESSES.

Even This Fails to Keep East Lexington Boy From Running Away-Sent to the Reform School.

Willie O'Neil, of East Lexington, the Wilhe O'Neil, of East Lexington, the eight-year-old son of John O'Neil, was committed to the truant school at Chelmsford, yesterday morning, by order of the court at Concord. The youngster has had a habit of running away and the habit seemed to be fixed upon him. He would not attend school nor would he stay at home, but he was only happy when fleeing from Lexington and being caught elsewhere. Several times he was caught and returned to his home, but it became too frequent in octimes he was caught and returned to his home, but it became too frequent in occurrence and a halt was thought to be the best thing for the boy and for all, so yesterday morning Chief Franks took him to Concord. In a vain attempt to keep the boy at home it is claimed he was on many occasions dressed in girl's clothes, but even this radical measure did not always stop his disappearing. He resented the method of pumishment, however, and it seemd to do him no good. He seemed to be indifferent to the sentence imposed upon him at the court and he thinks he will like his new boarding place for a time.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

A Democratic caucus will be held at A Democratic caucus will be neft at town hall, Thursday evening. Sept. 26, for the purpose of electing three dele-gates each to the Democratic state, councillor, county, district attorney and senatorial convention of 1901, and three delegates to the representative convention; also to choose a Democratic town

STREET LIGHTS.

Editor Enterprise: I know of no dark Editor Enterprise: I know of no darker spot than a country street where the lights are extinguished. Last Saturday evening I wandered up the main street of Lexington, expecting every moment to meet with some catastrophe. An accident to the electric light plant prevented the usual illumination, and as the trees arch over the sidewalk and roadways, even the faint light of the stars was excluded. Horses were obliged to walk in the streets for fear of collisions and foot passengers took a snail's pace for safety. There ought to be some for safety. There ought to be some provision made for such accidents, as it is very disagreeable for those people whose business keeps them out to a late hour.

Night Hawk.

FUNERAL OF MISS TOWER. FUNERAL OF MISS TOWER.

Miss Fannie Morey Tower, who died at her home, on Waltham street, Friday, Sept. 16, after a protracted illness, was born in Lexington and was the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elisha H. Tower. She was a pupil of both the grammar and the high schools of Lexingon, and graduated from the latter in 1897. She then entered Normal Art school, but owing to sickness was obliged to leave after two years' hard study. The funeral services were Tuesday at the house, and were conducted by Rev. C. A. Staples. A mixed quartet, composed of some of her late friends, furnished the music. There was a large profusion of flowers, including a floral gift from the members of her class in the high school. Dr. Dennett, of Arlington, attended the deceased during the last part fo her illness, and reported death due to chronic nephritis with heart failure at the end. She was buried in Lexington cemetery.

OLD BELFRY CLUB.

In the Round Robin series at the Old Lester Redmond and Wil-Fine

Fine

Belfry club, Lester Redmond and William Ballard recently played off a game, and Redmond was defeated. This leaves tie between Redmond and Stone, which will be played off as soon as possible.

There will be a return game today on the Old Belfry club courts between Andover and Lexington, at 2.30 p.m.

FALL EXCURSION TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

BRICK STORE,

MOUNTAINS.

In this century of rapid transit and luxurious ease, it is no longer necessary to spend weeks in journeying through the White mountains in order to view the picturesque and love inspiring scenery. The advent of the fast express trains with their magnificently equipped parlor cars has caused delay and slowness in travelling to vanish. The principal points of interest in the mountains are now reached by railway, and the long drives which, years ago, were necessary in order to visit Crawford Notch, the Flume, and get an idea of the vast the Flume, and get an idea of the vast beauties of this region, have been almost entirely done away with on account of the easy access by means of the rail-

road.

The hotels in this section also show the marked enterprise and progress of this century. They are magnificent structures fitted with costly furnishings and suitable for the tourist of high or modrate means.

erate means.

To enjoy the bounteous blessings in the shape of beautiful scenery, exhilarating and invigorating atmosphere, and healthful sport and pastime, one does not need to spend a great amount of

money.

The Boston & Maine railroad aims to make its fall excursion rates so that they will be within the means of every one. On September 15th these excursions will commence, and will last until October 5th. All the various side trips in the mountains may be enjoyed, and a grand time may be expected.

For full information ask your nearest Boston & Maine ticket agent, or send to the passenger department, Boston & Maine railroad, Boston.

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LEXINGTON LOCALS.

B. L. Bowen is the Enterprise representative in Lexington with an office in the postoffice building. All Lexington correspondence should be addressed. "The Enterprise, Lexington."

John Fratus returned from Province-town Friday evening and will at once resume his work in the postoffice build-ing.

Edward Wood, of Clark street, has gone to the Weirs for a week's outing. Robert Britain went to Marblehead Saturday to stay over Sunday with his

W. L. Howe, of Pittston, Pa., is studying elocution with Leland T. Powers. W. B. Turner and family, who have been occupying W. W. Rouse's house on Winthrop road this summer, have re-turned to their residence in Brookline. James P. Monroe and family, who have een residing in Rutland for the past wo years, are back at their home in

James Keefe and Charlie Nourse re-turned from Fryeburg, Me., Monday night. Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Bliss returned Tues-

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Bliss returned Tuesday from Nahant.

B. C. Whitcher, who, has been ailing for some time past, has gone to Woodville, N. H., for a two weeks' vacation.

Arrivals at Leslie house during the past week are: H. S. Cottin and wire, Portsmouth, N. H.; Miss Ellen Smith. New York; Miss Jessie Van Brent, New York; Russell B. Palmer, East Orange, N. J.; Geo. A. Young, Portland, Me. A shipment of cars from the John Stevenson Co., Elizabeth, N. J., now await delivery on a side track at the freight yard. They were intended for the L. & B. Co., but as they are too small, they will be sent back according to reports. o reports.

Miss Clara Wadley, of Charlestown, is isiting at F. C. Childs', for a few Geo. H. Jackson has had a desk phone

out in at his office for the benefit of his book-keeper.

Nearly everyone displayed a flag or some other token of respect for the late president. Thursday, and many of the stores had a portrait of Mckiniey draped in black and white. Among the most notable decorations were by Moakley's drug store, Seeley's drug store, H. V. Smith, G. W. Spaulding, C. T. West, Fiske Bros., H. M. Tucker, Forest Hooper, postoffice, C. A. Butters, Leslie house, Russell house, and town hall. The cars of the Lexington & Boston R. R. stopped runing from 3.30 to 3.40 p.m. Nearly everyone displayed a flag to 3.40 p.m.

Assessor Everett S. Locke has lost a fine buff Angora cat which he prized very much and which he bought in Vermont five years ago. It disappeared from home two weeks ago and has not been seen since.

Selectman Hutchinson has been on the sick list for a few days past. The award of the \$10,000 bonds were awarded by the selectmen, this week, to Estabrook & Co., of Boston, who offered a premium of \$103.70 for the bond issue, which is at three and one-half per cent. The other bids were: Blodgett, Minnott .Co., \$91, and Adams & Co., \$71.20.

Miss Ethel Cox has returned from the Pan-American exposition. F. E. Goddard, a teacher in the high school, was called home Thursday to Abington, as his father sustained a

Mrs. Sadie W. Jenkens and Miss Emma Parker, teachers in the Hancock school, will soon resume their duties af-ter an enforced absence.

The heating apparatus at the Hancock school was renovated just in time to prevent a freeze out.

Arthur A. Marshall, a practical embalmer, has obtained a situation with C. T. West the undertaker.

The board of registrars will meet at the town hall, Saturday, from 7 to 10 o'clock, to register would-be voters. George Washburn, son of A. C. Washburn, is sick with typhoid fever.

The primary department at the Han-cock school is divided in such a man-ner as to allow some of the pupils to attend the morning and others the afernoon sessions.

The barge which has run down Wo-burn street and Lowell turnpike has been discontinued and school pupils are carried on the electrics:

Foster Sherburne has received an invoice of ducks from Needham for breed-

Miss Mary Hutchinson arrived yester-day from New Hampshire.

Mrs. B. F. Brown attended the golden anniversary of the girls' seminary at Charlestown, one day this week, when the class of '51 gave a breakfast at the Parker house.

LEXINGTON GOLF.

A woman's handicap stroke competi-tion was held on the links of the Lex-ington Golf club last Saturday after-noon, and was won by Miss Emily Lockwood, with a net score of 50. The summary

Miss Emily Lockwood
Mrs. Ralph Stevens
Mrs. Edwin Reed
Miss Emily Briggs
Miss Marian Lockwood
Miss Cook

COLUMBIA THEATRE.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.

New plays come and go, and few there are which outlive the second season. Those that do so are regarded as phenomenal, and playwrights at once begin to investigate the secret of their success, and to evolve a stage entertainment based upon similar lines. Such has been the fate of Mr. Edward E. Ricc's "Evangeline," which has retained its popularity with the masses for over twenty-five years. No one, however, has successfully duplicated its hundred or more delightful features. At its reproduction, Monday night at the Columbia theatre, Boston, in its new garb and brilliant scenic surroundings, "Evangeline" was as wholesome, bright and entertaining as when it first delighted Boston theatregoers for nearly three hundred consecutive nights. Of course, much has been done in the way of changing the music and furbishing up the "situations" and "business" of the piece, but the framework of the old "Evangeline" (and a better structure for burlesque could not be found) is there, and a cast in every way capable delights the enormous crowds now witnessing the popular piece. Among the hundred people engaged in the performance "hits" are credited to Mr. Hallen Mostyn, the Catherine; Mr. Chas Guyer, the Lone Pisherman; Mr. Wm. Burress, Capt. Dietrich; Miss Frances Burkhardt, the Evangeline, and Miss Rosemary Glosz, the Gabriel. The extraordinarily shapely and good looking girls in the large chorus are attracting much attention, and the brilliancy of the ensemble is such as has seldom been witnessed on a Boston stage. Added to the magnificence of the performance at the Columbia theatre is the only place in the United States, outside of New York, where such a combination of entertainment as is how offered can be found, and the prices are only 25c., 50c., 75c., and 31 for reserved seats. Special matinees are given Wednesdays for ladies and children. The prices then are only 15, 25 and 50 cents, and no smoking is allowed and no liquors sold on the premises.

Last week Thursday, while Robert Henderson was standing on the veranda of Francis R. Henderson's Winchester summer home, he heard the deep baying of a hound on the chase after a fox. Presently, Mr. Reynard came rapidly into view, with a "good gait on." Mr. Henderson quickly seized a loaded shotgun which was near at hand and fired, bagging his game. He was a large fellow and had an extra fine "brush." A tanner is preparing the skin for a permanent residence in Cambridge. The hound was only about 100 feet behind his quarry and was naturally disgusted at the turn of events. Foxes are quite common in this locality, which is a wild one.

East Lexington.

Flags on the public buildings and on many private residences have been flying at half mast during the past week as a mark of respect for our dead president. The large flag suspended from the elms in front of Rhoades Lockwood's residence was draped with a wide strip of black across the lower end. The high wind Monday proved disastrous in at least one case; the pole on Edward P. Nichols's house refused to stand the strain and broke short off at the roof. strain and broke short off precipitating both flag and staff to ground.

Those Canadian Pacific express trains which were run over the Lexington and Bedford branch, last week Thursday, on account of the accident at Wilmington, account of the accident at Wilmington, had a close shave to get under Pierce's bridge. Both bridge guard-sticks were broken out, and a ventilator cover on one of the cars struck the bridge timbers and was knocked onto the ground. This is one of the lowest bridges on the Boston & Maine railroad.

O. Palmer, the grain dealer, is out this week with a new light delivery wagon, built by C. A. Mandelborg. wagon, built by C. A. Mandelborg.

Andrew Wellington died in Newtonville, Tuesday, Sept. 17, aged 78 vears, 9
months. He was a brother of Cornelius
Wellington and was a native of Lexington, being born on the old Wellington
farm in the south part of the town,
Death was caused by consumption.

Miss Anna Hamblen left town Thursday to assume her studies at Wellesley

day to assume her studies at Wellesley college at the opening of the fall term Mrs. J. G. Paine entered several of her horses at the open air horse show Readville, this week. In class 21, roadsters, her bay gelding "Joe" of tured a fourth prize.

Miss E. Corinne Locke has returned after a quite extended vacation spent in the vicinity of Port Lorne, N. S. The funeral of Mrs. Morey, wife of T. W. Morey, occurred Tuesday morning from her late home on Massachusetts avenue. Mrs. Morey had been confined to the house for some time and has been in feeble health for some years.

FOLLEN CHURCH.

The regular services were held at Folien church, last Sunday, with preaching by the pastor, Rev. L. D. Cochrane, An American flag was draped across the front of the pulpit, and against this rested a heavily draped picture of President McKinley. The organ was also decorated with black.

A warrant has been posted on the

decorated with black.

A warrant has been posted on the church door calling for a parish meeting to be held Thursday. October 26, at 7.45 p.m. The articles of the warrant are as follows:

Art. I. To choose a moderator.

Art. II. To hear the reports of any efficiency or committees.

Art. IV. To act upon any other business which may come herefore six months commencing October 1st, 1901.

es which may come before said meet The children's minstrel show under the direction of Alonzo Cole, will take place in about three weeks. The pro-ceeds will be for the benefit of Folian

Rev. L. D. Cochrane will preach at the regular service tomorrow morning, tak-ng for his subject. "Begin at the Near

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Among the most notable dramatic events of the present beginning season is the week's engagement at the Grand Opera house, next week, of David Belasco's admirably constructed war drama, "The Heart of Maryland." It has become world famous; the reception and popular acclaim which has crowned it as one of the masterpieces of American dramatic composition, has already been duplicated in the leading cities of America and Europe. "The Heart of Maryland." with its stirring events, the intense interest of its story its typical characters, the passionate love, daring, and heroic devotion of Maryland Calvert, and the romanticism of its scenic accessories, combine to make its attractiveness enduring. The play deals with an American subject, and the succession of events in the four acts play deals with an American subject, and the succession of events in the four acts is increased in interest and heightened by the sympathetic charm of the love element the author has woven in the story. The closely following events of the play, and the efforts of the heroine to rescue the man she loves from the perils which his own daring rashness has brought upon him, the culmination of her tremendous struggle to accomplish her purpose, her rush into the old church tower and fearful flight up the narrow stairs through the semi-darkness into the belfry, and her clutching the clapper of the great bell as it swings to and fro, clinging to it at that terrible and fro, clinging to it at that terrible height—she prevents the ringing out of the alarm which the deaf old sexton far below imagines he is giving the country round that a spy condemned to death has escaped.

SEPTEMBER AMUSEMENTS AT THE PAN-AMERICAN.

With the main object of presenting an exposition which would broaden and educate the American people along different ideas, the exposition managers at Buffalo have left nothing undone. As an exposition which would also amuse and entertain the people, the Pan-American has indeed proved a novel and noted success.

After visiting the elaborate structures, the expansive court yards, and viewing

After visiting the elaborate structures, the expansive court yards, and viewing the beautiful works of art and the many improved mechanical devices, the visitor may hie away to scenes of amusement and pleasure. The miles of Midway with its never ending shows and freaks, the many interesting athletic and musical events and the numerous conclaves and conventions, different each day, offer pleasure and enjoyment galore to the tourist.

tourist.

The month of September will undoubtedly prove a very heavy month at the exposition. as this is the best season of the year for traveling, and the program as arranged for September is excellent.

gram as aranged for September is excellent.

On Saturday, September 28, Columbia college will meet the University of Buffalo in football, and the many lovers of college football will have an opportunity to enjoy themselves.

The Boston & Maine railroad, on account of its direct route via the west shore, which is the shortest way out of New England, together with the many other different routes, is the popular road for eastern people visiting Buffalo, and for those people at Buffalo wishing to visit New England.

For a complete description of the Pan-American exposition, write to the Boston & Maine Passenger Department, Boston for their descriptive book entitled "Picturesque Routes to the Pan-American Exposition."

VIEW OF THE WHITE MOUNTAINS DURING THE FALL SEASON.

TAINS DURING THE FALL SEASON.

As a scene of natural beauty, one which is ever described and heralded by the visitor who has been fortunate enough to visit this wild and majestic territory, the White mountains have no equal. Mt. Washington with its towering summit far above the clouds. The snow capped peaks of the loftw Mt. Lafayette and the many magnificent mountains of the Presidential range are a few of the natural exhibits of this charming region.

No better season of the year could be chosen for a trip to the mountains than during the months of September and October; then the handsome autumnal tint which is so fascinating and attractive to the observer commences to envelop the surrounding forestry.

To let the season pass and fail to enjoy the beautiful and exhilarating atmosphere of this picturesque region would be to miss one of the greatest pleasures of the most delightful region in New England.

The annual fall excursion to all points in the White mountains will begin September 15th. The rates are very low, and tickets for side trips to Mt. Washington and other interesting points will be on sale at Bethlehem Junction and Fabyans. The hotels will make reduced rates for the excursionist, and everything in the line of comfort and enjoyment may be found here.

Detailed information regarding these trips can be procured from the nearest Boston & Maine Ticket Agent.

UNIVERSAL SORROW.

(Continued from Page One.)

Arrogance, cruelty, corruption, have held the sceptre and worn the purple.

But we cherish today as a precious and inalienable possession the memory of a life absolutely unsullied by aught that was mean or base. Here was a man who was intensely human, in whose veins the red blood coursed, warm and strong, who maintained his knightly purity unstained. With large opportunities for acquisition, 'not without temptations to take advantage of his place and power to advance his personal interests, he was absolutely unselfish. His hands were clean. ''His strength was as the strength of ten, because his heart was pure.' Tender and chivalrous toward women, generous and honest toward men, William McKinney was a splendid example of manly Christianity. This was a character poised and symmetrical, gallant and strong, simple and transparent. He affected nothing that he was not, and neither cajolery nor ridicule nor menace could move him from the path of integrity.

This goodly tree grew so strong and beautiful because it was pianted by the river of water. The soul of Wm, McKinley early drank in the truth. It was surrendered in early and lifelong devotion to God and righteousness, His feet were turned into the way of righteousness and never deviated therefrom. He stood erect, where the sunshine of heiven could flash upon his brow. Ha walked in the light of heaven. And the life of a man who thus walks must be luminous. But the duty assigned to me is not to enlarge upon the life and character of our martyred president, but to endeavor to gather up and apply the lessons of the hour, as spoken with trumpet tone to the heart and judgment of the nation in the tragedy which has thrown seventy-five miliions of people into the deepest grief and horror.

Very naturally the suggestion has been immediate afd universal—protect the person of the president; guard the

Very naturally the suggestion has been immediate and universal—protect the person of the president; guard the gates of the nation; exterminate anar-chy.

the person of the president; guard the gates of the nation; exterminate anarchy.

It would seem that no human vigilance and care can always avail to protect the person of the chosen ruler of a people. The hand of the assassin has been lifted against the best of men; nay, it has not been restrained from striking the dastard blows at the heart of women. Women, who in the royal virtues of their womanhood would have been queenly had no diadem clasped their brows, have been assailed by the murderous hands of cowards. The love and loyalty of a people for a chief every way worthy of their love and loyalty may fail to defeat the cunning of the fanate or the malignity of the anarchist.

But surely, three murders of presidents in less than forty years, exciting as they do our bitterest shame and sorrow, call for earnest thought and action. By very simple provision and precaution the person of the representative of law and government can be much better guarded. And the people demand that it shall be done. The president of the United States should not be expected to hold receptions for 'the miscellaneous multitude. No advantage accrues to the citizen, no dignity is given to the office by such demonstrations. The president, or indeed any other man, should be spared the exhausting nervous and physical strain of shaking hands with thousands of persons.

But what is most needed is a wider in-

hausting nervous and physical strain of shaking hands with thousands of persons.

But what is most needed is a wider inculcation of the duty of proper respect for constituted authority. Respect for the government and for its executive head and officers is self-respect, for the government of this republic is the sovereignty of the people. "Fear God and honor the king" is the divine law. And surely reverence for the person and office of the ruler should not be less freely rendered to the man who is God's minister for righteousness, chosen by the will of the people expressed in free and universal suffrage, than to the prince who occupies a throne by the accident of birth. There is no throne on earth that is higher than the presidential chair of these United States, for its occupant is the representative of the sovereign people, exalted to that high seat because judged worthy in character, ability and patriotism. A blow aimed at the breast of the chieftain strikes at the heart of the people.

Yet, in the midst of our sorrow, we

the people.

Yet, in the midst of our sorrow, we the security of our great re-Yet, in the midst of our sorrow, we rejoice in the security of our great republic. The great institutions of this free country stand unshaken and unscathed. Not a voice is lifted to demand compulsion of faith or opinion, or any restriction of the lawful liberty of speech or press. But just and equal laws are the guarantee of liberty. The sword of justice has no terrors for them that do well. Yet the ruler beareth not the sword in vain. Its two-edged blade is unsheathed to guard or to strike. It is wielded for the protection of them that do well, for the punishment of them that do evil.

Law, not license, is the safeguard of our liberties. We grant freedom of thought and speech, but not the liberty

Law, not license, is the safeguard of our liberties. We grant freedom of thought and speech, but not the liberty to advocate and compass murder. The person who contemplates, suggests, advises a crime is a criminal, being an accessory before the fact.

The fiery diatribes of the nihilist, the direct commendation of knife and builet and bomb in anarchistic organs, the vulgar and virulent abuse and slander of public men in the sensational yellow press, are alike inimical to the interests of the people. They must cease. If not cowed into silence by the stern attitude of public opinion, they must be suppressed into silence.

No doubt the concession of universal and equal liberties to millions of people varying in race, creed, knowledge and moral standards carries with it certain perils. The American people realize the risk, but they will not abridge the liberty. But they will grant no license. The beast of prey whose nature is to steal and to kill and to destroy must be caged.

And it is well that the gates of our

erty. But they will grant no license. The beast of prey whose nature is to steal and to kill and to destroy must be caged.

And it is well that the gates of our country should be guarded. America has room for the honest, the industrious, provided they be virtuous. But shall we exclude the physically diseased and admit the moral leper? Shall we bar out the brave and sturdy peasant, ready to become as ardent a patriot under the stars and stripes as ever he was under his native flag, because he lacks ten dollars, and admit the weak or vile advocate of assassination and rebellion? Do we invite and welcome the incendiary to our dwelling, and accord him liberty to prepare and scatter his fire?

Thousands have come to this country who brought little or no capital but their strong, willing hands and their brave, honest hearts. They have helped to build the nation. The American people is a wonderful amalgam. It is the combination and culmination of humanity. The president whom we honor and hall today (and for whom we pray long life and prospering blessings from heaven) is of the Teuton, the old Knickerbocker strain. And yet each a typical American. How magnificent the contribution Ireland has made to the brawn and brain of this republic! Sootland has given her sturdy, sagaclous, godly manhood; Scandinavia her industrious, law-abiding, god-fearing sons; Germany has sent hither tens of thousands who have brought to the new flag all the deep, intense patriotic affection they had for the Fatherland—witness the record of German soldiers in the War of the Rebellion.

Today, of Caucasian and of African descent. Hebrews and Gentiles. men of

Fatherland—witness the record of German soldiers in the War of the Rebellion.

Today, of Caucasian and of African descent, Hebrews and Gentiles, men of many tongues and varying creeds and modes of thought are one with us—one with us in love of country, in loyalty to the one flag, in devotion to that law and order which alone can insure and perpetuate our liberties; one in the sorrow which swells the universal heart of the nation, as we stand, one mourning people, by our dead leader's grave.

We have room and welcome for the American, but no inch of standing room for the amarchist.

The shame and the pity of the tragedy we mourn seems, to my own mind, to lie in the fact that the assassin, who-like another Judas—came with pretence of love and purpose of treachery, with proffer of friendship in one hand and murderous pistol in the other, was born on our soil and beneath our flag, and gained such knowledge as he had in our schools. If even here, born into our frear, he could find a school of anarchy and be reached by the teachers of treasure to blame?

I confess that my hope for the future is not so much based upon the effect of such measures of suppression and protection as I have spoken of, as upon (Continued on Page Eight.)

(Continued on Page Eight.)

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Lo, it was spring!

IT WAS WINTER.

It was winter, and the wood was bleak and gray; There was portent in the vastness of the night; But on the waiting earth enchantment lay That set the trembing east aglow with light.

A violet unclosed; a maple stirred; A dreaming river woke a drowsy bird.

At dawn a robin soared aloft to sing;

It was winter in my heart ere you were there; It was night upon my thorny, upward way;

I stretched my hands out through the dark

And dreamed the faltering dawn had hinted day Then blind tears veiled mine unbelieving sight; God set thy love like stars within my night, And at thy touch my soul awoke to sing, Lo, it m spring!

-Myrtle Reed in Critic.

A Ball Match— And Others :

"A crowd is always an interesting thing to watch," said Mrs. Wilmot as she sat on the box seat of a drag which commanded a view both of the field and the continually moving stream of gayly dressed people. "One sees so many sides of human nature. Look over there at that girl in blue. Her back is turned to the game, and her eyes have been wistfully watching the crowd for a long time. There is some one here today whom she expects and hopes to see."
Colonel Elliot laughed. "She is a pret

ty girl too. She ought not to have to wait long.

"Ah," said Mrs. Wilmot, with a little sigh, "one gains something by growing old. One does not have that heartaching watching-watching for that which more often than not never comes or watching for what does come-seeing the man one wants to see trying and striving to catch his eye, and all of no avail. He passes on, unconscious of our near pres ence. One cannot shout out to a man to come and talk to one."

He looked at her with a smile. "Are you too old for it?" he asked skeptically. "Is one ever too old for the pains and joys of expectancy? At least," gallantly "I am sure there are many men who en dure that heartaching watching for you. She shook her head, though her still pretty face colored up like a girl's at his

compliment.
"I am over forty, and my hair is turn ing gray," she said. "I have put away all childish things long ago. Ah, my little blue girl is happy-she has found the man she wants! See the light in her eyes and the dimples in her cheeks. To think of the power that man possesses! I hope he is worthy. Ah, but I am afraid he is not! He is going, and he has stayed talk ing such a little time. Surely these few minutes were not worth an hour of anxious watching."

"He has gone to talk to another girl. I am afraid he does not reciprocate little Miss Blue's interest. See! He likes her rival better-they have strolled off to-

"And the radiancy has gone from little Miss Blue's face, and disappointment has taken its place. My dear girl, why do you wear your heart on your sleeve? Don't you know"-impatiently-"a man, or woman either, never cares for a thing within reach?

He glanced at her and wondered a lit-She had always been supposed to be happily married, and though her husband had been dead ten years she had never married again. Had Wilmot been the thing within reach and had there been an-

nother beyond it? A burst of applause broke in upon their reflections and caused them to pay a little attention to the game.

'Ah," exclaimed Colonel Elliot, "Ca wersham's out!"

"Caversham, Caversham!" repeated Mrs. Wilmot, referring to her card, which she had not previously taken the trouble "Who is he? I used to know ato inspect. a man named Caversham long ago, and it is not a common name.' 'He is the son of Stuart Caversham-

a man I knew in India. He has been out there twenty years." "That is the man I mean," she said.

"And you know him?"

"Yes, and, curiously enough, I met him only yesterday. He came over about a week ago. He said he felt he must see his boy play. "Then he is here—here today?"

"He is certain to be. He told me he would look out for me."

"He is a widower, is he not?" she said

"Yes. His wife has been dead some years.' She was silent for a moment, but her

eyes were busy—scanning closely every man who passed beneath the drag. "Is it a compliment or otherwise, do you think," she asked presently, "to the

late husband or wife if a person do not marry again?" Colonel Elliot laughed. "It depends,

he said. "A man may delight in his lib erty-his wife may have made him look on his marriage as a fetter-or he may have been so happy that he would not consider any other woman worthy to replace the departed one. You should know. Which feeling has prevented you

from marrying again?" "I suppose it depends on the individual," she said. "Do you think Stuart Caversham was happy?"

"I don't know. I only met him after this wife was dead." "Is he stered much? What does he Book like now?

"Oh, he is tall and broad and bronzed, with gray hair and a dark mustachewhy, there he is just passing. Don't you

"Where?" "There opposite. Don't you see? He

Is looking up now."
She caught her breath as she watched

Would he recognize her? She would have But no. He caught sight of Colonel Elliot and nodded to him, and then his

eyes rested on her for a moment and turned away. A keen feeling of disappointment took

on of her-disappointment such as she had not felt for years.
"Is he much changed?" Colonel Elliot

was asking her.
"No, very little," she answered, but the ife seemed to have gone out of her voice He looked away from her.

He looked away from her.

"Little Miss Blue is leaving her seat
Look! She and her friend are going for
a stroll, the opposite way, too, to which
the man went a little while ago. She
hopes to meet him as he goes around."

"Yes," said Mrs. Wilmot indifferently.
Her interest in little Miss Blue seemed
have sone. Stuart Caversham has

passed on to the right and was lost in the

mass of people. "Shall we go for a stroll, too?" asked Colonel Elliot, and he smiled as she caught at the suggestion, and he belped her down from the drag. "Which way shall we go? "Oh, this way," decidedly, turning to

They had gone half way around before they met him. Colonel Elliot went up and spoke to him, and Mrs. Wilmot followed. "How do you do, Mr. Caversham?" she

said. "It is many years since we met. I wonder if you have forgotten me?" He turned quickly at the sound of her voice and looked down into her gray eyes

with a quickening light in his own.
"Josephine!" he cried. "Forgotten you? When your voice has haunted me all these twenty years, though I have only

heard it in my dreams." His eyes were devouring her face, and a flush of youth crept into her cheeks at

his words. Colonel Elliot invented a friend in the distance and hurried after him. "You looked at me on the drag just

now," she said, a little nervously, "and you did not know me." "I was not expecting to see you," he said. He turned to walk with her, for

they were blocking the way. "And how have you spent all these twenty years?" he asked. "I married, became a widow and have

been growing old," she answered, a little quaintly. His face darkened. "Yes. You let me know when you married. That was the

last letter I received from you-the letter which seemed to shatter my life." "You knew it was not my fault. My father's death-my mother's poverty-the whole family would have starved if-if I

had waited for you.' "Then you should have allowed them to starve," he said heartlessly. "Were you happy?" he asked, after a minute or two, with a tinge of jealousy in his voice.

"He was much older than I. We had no tastes in common, but he was always kind to me. You married too," she said. 'Were you happy?"

He did not answer at once, and when he did his voice was very bitter.
"She is dead," he said. "We will not

talk of her. "Have you had tea?" he said, turning to her. "Let us go and have it together." He led her into the club tent, and they sat down side by side.

"This is like old times," he said. "Yes," she said. Her restlessness had gone, and a great content was stealing over her soul.

He leaned a little nearer. "Is there any reason why the old times should not come back?" he whispered. "Old times can never return," she said

slowly. But we can make the new times very like them. Josephine, our lives were spoiled once because of the want of mon-Don't you think we might take up the thread of our lives where we dropped it twenty years ago?" "It is so different," she said. "Then I

was young and-beautiful." "You are still more beautiful now. You seem to forget, Josephine, that I am older, too-five years older than you. I don't want a young girl for my wife. I-want

Her gray eyes were shining as they looked into his.

"But"— she said. "It is so soon. You know nothing about me. I might have changed my very nature in twenty years.

sephine, your love could never have been so strong as mine."
"Could it not?" she answered, with a

me on the drag and looked away!" "Then you will-you will consent?" he

"Yes," she said, "I will consent." And she turned to him with a smile which

sank into his heart. Colonel Elliot met them as they walked

toward the gate. "What, Mrs. Wilmot! Are you going

already?" he said.
"Yes," smiling. "I am dining early, as
I am going to the play tonight." This was a different Mrs. Wilmot from the one who had sat on the drag. Colonel

Elliot looked at her admiringly. "There are great advantages in growing old," he said gravely. "One misses all the heartachings and the weary watchings for some man who-sometimes comes. I thought it might interest you to hear, Mrs. Wilmot, knowing how you would sympathize. I saw little Miss Blue sit-

content, while she looked radiant." Mrs. Wilmot colored prettily, for there was a twinkle in the colonel's eye.

ting on the grass alone with the man she

"I am glad," she said, a little defiantly, "very glad that little Miss Blue has spent a happy afternoon too."-Mainly About

The Indian and the Buffalo.

What the palm is to the Bedouin of the Cold Sodas, desert or the reindeer to the arctic Laplander, this, and more, the buffalo repre sented to the Sioux and Blackfeet, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. His flesh provided food, not only for present need, but, when "jerked" and packed away in the skin perfleche, a store for winter's use. His hide was metamorphosed now into clothing to be worn by day or the warm blanket for the couch at night, and again into the horse trappings, cooking vessels and various utensils of aboriginal The broad, fibrous sinew of the back gave to the woman her thread and to the hunter or warrior his bowstring The bones, horns, hoofs and tails played their part in the ornamentation of tepe and clothing, while even the dried offal supplied the much needed fuel.

The village of movable tepees floated hither and thither in the wake of the drifting herds, the extinction of which revolutionized the conditions of the plains Indian's life. His chief occupation, the chase, was gone. The warpath was of necessity discontinued, because with the passing of the buffalo his commissariat was destroyed. Thus, his activities gone, averse to agriculture, untrained in any useful art, he was left, stranded on the different reservations, a pensioner on governmental bounty and a prey to indole disease and vice.-Outlook.

The American Idea.

"I always supposed Bounder wasn't afraid of anybody, yet he flatly refused to fight that little French count who picked a quarrel with him."

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eorge W. Sampson, Lex. 24-2; house, Lex. 61-7. Lex. 61-7. C H. Stone, Arl. 131-4. W. P Schwamb & Bro., Arl. 111-3. Simpson Bros., Main 1155. H. T. Weltch & Son, pay station, 21253. Wood Bros.' Express, Arl. 242-7.

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CALL AT THE

sigh. "Ah, if you only knew what my feelings were today when you glanced at Mystic Street Waiting-Room FOR A

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Deadway with the tailors, and tuckings are being introduced on many cloth dresses.

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Turndown Collars and Flat Capes to the Fore-Sack Backs In the New Jackets-Browns, Greens, Fawn and Grays Are Coming Colors.

Not a storm or medici collar will be left in the land by the time autumn modes are well established, if present Indications hold good. Deep, flat shaped capes falling straight from the neck rank well to the front and, it is rumored, are likely to be doubled and

Then another effective finish to tailor made coats will be flat, stolelike pieces



SMADT TRAVELING COAT.

of vervet stitched at either edge with a narrow fancy galloon or embroidery. These following the outline of the neck, terminate midway down the front, or, again, long, natural lapels formed by the throwing back of the front of a coat or corsage narrow, unassuming affairs, but distinctly stylish - are surmounted by a narrow stitched strapping in lieu of a collar.

People who are rushing from one pleasure resort to another will still find opportunity for displaying smart toilets, long, sweeping skirts and airy bodices. But travelers and those about to visit rural districts will turn to other modes. Contrary to what is much to be desired-viz, short skirts some of the smartest gown builders are making up their new autumn gowns of serge, homespuns and kindred stuffs to touch the ground, and the accompanying short bolero jackets, over blouses, have generally wide turndown collars.

The flannel dresses are quite pretty. Those with blue, pink or black stripes have accompanying jackets of the Chesterfield or bolero shape, and alpaca is again being pushed.

Prayeling coats are the sme either in three-quarters length or longer. One style, entirely covering the gown, has ample pockets at the side and a turned down collar and is made of rainproof fabric in fawns, grays, black, navy or blue and white.

The accompanying sketch shows a practical and stylish coat suitable for traveling, country wear in general or yachting. It is made with the sleeves put in in the ordinary way, not running up into the shoulder and collar band. It is not a sack, but is full in the skirt, with comfortable, useful pockets, including one for tickets and suited alike to grown up people and younger ones. By means of a slit in the seam at the side the skirt can be held up without interfering with its appearance. It is made in various materials, some with herringbone weaving Scotch tweeds

and checks, as well as serge. Very pretty dresses, just what people



serge, shepherd's plaid and several varieties of wool, in brown, green, fawn, gray, mignonette and lichen greens, with various tones of gray. These bid fair to be the fashionable colorings in "tailor mades" during the ensuing au-

Two examples are shown for sport ing and country wear, one gray and green mixed tweed, piped with gray and trimmed with tartan; the other, dull red striped flannel cloth with white cloth trimming. Toques in soft materials and ornamented with quills hre stylishly worn with these. The three flounced skirt is making

STAIR CLIMBING.

The Harm That Comes From Doing It the Wrong Way. The dector listened patiently to the woman's description of her fluttering

heart and difficult breathing. "I don't feel like myself anyway," she said in conclusion. "I'm not even the same shape that I used to be. My shoulders are stooped, my back is crooked and

my chest sunken." The doctor smiled. "You climb stairs a great deal, don't you?" he asked. "Oh, yes," said the woman. "We live

on the fifth floor and no elevator." Then the doctor laid down the box of powders, pushed back his hair and said a few things about landlords and ten-

a few things about landlords and tenants and houses.

"Either the people who build four and five story flathouses must put in elevators or the people who climb stairs must learn to walk properly," he said. "If one or the other of these reforms is not instituted soon there is going to be a mighty big crop of bent, misshapen people in this town. Already I can stand on the corner and pick out the professional stair climbers as they pass. The occupation of mounting heavenward by means of stairs leaves distinct and intervals of stairs leaves distinct and stair climbers as they pass. The stair climbers as they pass. The stairs leaves distinct and stair climbers as the means of stairs leaves distinct and indisputable earmarks, and while I do not wish to say anything uncomplimentary to you, madam, I must admit that the physical infirmities you have just described are already becoming apparent to the casual observer."

The woman flushed half angrily. "Oh, dear," she said. "I didn't know the defects were noticeable. I thought per-haps I just felt flattened and bent."

"No," said the doctor, mercilessly, "you are beginning to look that way. And no wonder. Did you ever stop to think how many miles the average flat dweller or top floor boarding house dweller travels

vertically each year?" "No," said the woman weakly. "I didn't. I never was much of a hand for

"Well," said he, "you don't have to be an expert mathematician to figure that out. Counting in the stairs you climb Boston and Maine R. R. in your own home and the homes of others, you won't get off with an inch less than a quarter of a mile a day. If you keep on going right straight along with no descents to terra firma, you can see for yourself where you'd get to after

"But climbing stairs is not a harmful exercise; it's the way you climb that hurts you. You've been told often enough, of course everybody has been told-how to earry yourself when going up stairs. Walk straight, hold your head up, keep you shoulders thrown back, and plant your feet firmly on each step, then you will not experience this flattening out, doubling up process you have just complained of. This is a town of stair climbers, and if they don't observe the rules for the protection of health and a graceful figure and a sprightly walk we will soon be able to spot at sight every man, woman and child that lives above the second floor."

More Real Women Are Needed.

It is as necessary for women to regulate their lives as men. No single rule of life is more farreaching than that of old King Alfred, "Eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep and eight hours for recreation." But six hours of real work will accomplish more than eight hours of dillydallying; six hours of genuine sleep are better than eight hours of restless dreaming, and six hours of active, whole souled play will do more good than eight hours of trivial "pottering around." Never forget that the same elements in mind and physique that will make you a good and successful professional woman will, if a change comes in your career, make you a good wife and mother. Physical strength and mental alertness are as necessary in the home as outside of it. Make yourself a woman, a real woman, not a puppet or a scarecrow. We need more real women, more real men, in our twentieth century civilization.-Success.

Feminine Ingenuity.

It takes a woman to see great possibilities in little things. For instance, a man never thinks of a toothbrush as anything but a toothbrush, while a woman sees in it endless capabilities. If a window pane rattles at night, she wedges it tight with a toothbrush. If she is sud denly required to stir a dose of medicine in a glass and a spoon is not at hand, she promptly and successfully uses the toothbrush handle. She has even been known to use it to loosen the mold in a flowerpot, and in extreme cases she can even drive in tacks with the same useful article. She can in an emergency make an excellent hammer with the heel of her boot, and transform a caseknife into an efficient screwdriver. Leslie's Weekly.

Extra Supervision. How much irritation and discomfort would be avoided if the lady of the house could make a rule, especially during the times of domestic disturbance, of overlooking the appointments of the dining table before the family assembles for a meal, or if she would but go quickly through the bedrooms once a day to see that all untidiness is removed, and that water jugs and bottles are properly cleaned and replenished and that soap and towels are where they should be. These things need only a few moments during the day and just a very little thought, and they save so much trouble

in the end.

May Come to This In Time. She had promenaded the beach in he dainty bathing suit without going into the water every day, and the exertion had "What absurd slaves to custom

"What absurd slaves to custom we are," she commented at last.

"Truly we are," he admitted.

"Now, why should I have to take the trouble to go to the beach in order to wear my bathing suit?" she asked.

Really, the question was unanswerable. So far as she was concerned the suit

would be quite as effective and useful on the veranda or the tennis court as on the beach.-Chicago Post.

Virtues of Buttermilk.

The virtues of that old fashioned and

easily procured drink, buttermilk, have not been half sung these days. Physicians say that its lactic acid is even more healthful than the citric acid of oranges and lemons. It is credited, too, by those who should know as being of value to a rheumatic patient. It has been found to be both nourishing and fattening as well as remarkably easy of assimilation. If liked at all, it is undoubtedly a better drink in summer than many of the carbonated, artificially flavored drinks that are consumed in almost unlimited quantities. easily procured drink, buttermilk, have

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Boston Elevated Railway Co. SURFACE LINES.

Subject to change without notice, ARLINGTON HEIGHTS TO BOW-DOIN SQ.—(via Beacon st., Somerville), 4.30, 5.09 a.m., and intervals of 8 10. 20 and 30 minutes to 11.16 p.m. SUNDAY-7.02 a.m., and intervals of 20 and 30 minutes to 11.15 p.m. NIGHT SERVICE—to Adams Sq. 11.25, 12.06, 12.37, 1.06, 1.37, 2.37, 3.37 (4.37, 5.37 a.m., Sunday) a.m.

C. S. SERGEANT, Vice President. August 31, 1901.

Arlington and Winchester

Leave Arlington for Winchester Stoneham, Wakefield, Reading, Lowell and Lynn at 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.15, and every 30 minutes until 10.45, then 11.30

IN EFFECT JUNE 24, 1901.

Lexington—4.35, 5.56, 6.26, 6.56, 7.26, 7.56, 8.31, 8.43, 9.28, 9.59, 11.10 A. M., 12.09, 12.50, 2.09, **2.40, 3.45, 4.39, 5.10, 6.36, 8.09, 9.09, 10.09 P. M.; Sunday, 9.14 A. M., 1.29, 4.25, 7.55 P. M.

Arlington Heights—4.45, 6.05, 6.35, 7.04, 7.34, 8.04, 8.37, 8.53, 10.07, 11.19 A. M., 12.18, 1.00, 2.18, 3.54, 4.45, 5.19, 6.47, 8.18, 9.18, 10.18 P. M., 2.48 P. M., Saturday only. Sunday, 9.24 A. M., 1.38, 4.35, 8.06 P. M.

A. M., 1.40, 4.55, 8.05 P. M.
Arlington—4.50, 6.12, 6.42, *7.09, 7.12, *7.39, 7.42, 7.56, *8.09, 8.16, *8.41, 9.00, 9.37, 10.12, 11.24 A. M., 12.23, 1.06, 2.23, 3.59, 4.51, 5.24, 5.46, 6.20, *6.53, 6.56, 7.15, 8.23, 9.23, 10.23 P. M. 2.52 P. M., Saturdays only. Sundays, 9.30 A. M., 1.43, 4.40, 8.11 P. M.

Lake Street—4.53, 6.15, 6.46, 7.15, 7.45, 7.58, 8.19, 9.03, 10.15, 11.26 A. M., 12.25, 1.07, 2.25, 4.01, 5.27, 5.49, 6.23, 6.59, 7.18, 8.25, 9.25, 10.25 P. M. Sundays, 9.33 A. M., 1.45, 4.43, 8.14 P. M. *Express. **Saturday only.

Lexington—6.25, 7.17, 8.17, 9.09, 10.17, 11.17 A. M., 12.17, 1.47, 2.47, 3.47, 4.17, 4.47, 5.17, 5.31, 5.47, 6.17, 7.04, 7.50, 9.15, 10.20, 11.30, P. M.; Sunday, 9.15 A. M., 12.50, 6.00, 7.00 P. M. Leave Boston Saturday only at 1.25

Brattle-6.25, 7.17, 8.17, 9.09, 11.17 A. M., 12.17, 1.47, 2.47, 4.17, 5.17, 5.31, 6.17, 7.04, 7.50, 9.15, 10.20, 11.30 P. M. Sundays, 9.15 A. M., 12.50, 6.00, 7.00 P. M.

Lake Street—6.25, 8.17, 9.09, 10 17 11.17 A. M., 12.17, 1.47, 2.47, 4.17, 5.04, 5.31, 5.55, 6.04, 6.34, 7.04, 7.50, 9.15, 10.20, 11.30 P. M. Sundays, 9.15 A. M., 12.50, 6.00, 7.00 P. M. *Express.

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TIME TABLE.

Street Railway.

every 30 minutes until 10.45, then 11.30 p.m.

Leave Winchester for Arlington, 5.45, 7.56 a.m., and every 30 minutes until 11.05, then 11.45 p.m.

Cars at Winchester connect with Stoneham Reading, Woburn and Lynn.

Sundays.

Leave Arlington Centre at 8.45, 9.15 a.m., and every 30 minutes until 10.45 p.m., then 11.20 p.m.

Leave Winchester square at 9.05, 9.45 a.m., and every 30 minutes until 11.05 p.m., then 11.45.

Southern Division.

TRAINS TO BOSTON FROM

Brattle—4.47, 6.08, 6.38, 7 % 8.06, 8.56, 10.06, 11.21 A. M., 12.20, 1.02, 2.20, 3.56, 4.48, 5.21, 6.50, 8.20, 9.20, 10.20 P. M. Sundays, 9.27, A. M., 1.40, 4.38, 8.06 P. M.

TRAINS FROM BOSTON FOR

Arlington Heights—6.25, 7.17, 8.17, 9.09, 10.17, 11.17 A. M., 12.17, 1.47, 2.47, 3.47, 4.17, 4.47, 5.17, 5.47, 6.17, 7.04, 7.50, 9.15, 10.20 11.30 P. M. 1.25 P. M. Saturday only. Sundays, 9.15 A. M., 12.50, 6.00, 7.00 P. M.

A. M., 12.00, 6.00, 7.00 P. M.
Arlington—6.25, 6.42, 7.00, *7.17, 7.29, 7.46, 8.17, 9.09, 10.17, 11.17 A. M., 12.17, 1.47, 2.47, 3.47, 4.17, *4.47, 5.04, *5.17, 5.31, *5.47, 5.55, 6.04, *6.17, 6.34, 7.04, 7.50, 9.15, 10.20, 11.30 P. M. 1.25 P. M. Saturday only. Sunday 9.15 A. M., 12.50, 6.00, 7.00 P. M.

D. J. FLANDERS, General Pass, and Ticket Agent.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XII, THIRD QUARTER, INTER-NATIONAL SERIES, SEPT. 22.

Text of the Lesson, Prov. xxiii, 29-35, Memory Verses, 26-31-Golden Text, Prov. xx, 1-Commentary Prepared by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1901, by American Press Association.] 29. "Who hath woe? Who hath sorrow? Who hath contentions? Who hath babbling? Who hath wounds without cause? Who hath redness of eyes?" The committee have again asked us to meditate upon this familiar portion as a temperance lesson, which is certainly a better selection for such a lesson than the story of the new earth which they suggested as a temperance topic last quarter. The only cure for intemperance, which is self indulgence, is to be found in self control which can be accomplished in us only by the Lord Jesus Christ, who is able to subdue all things unto Himself (Phil. iii, 21). In this lesson, as in all lessons on sin, we may see not only the sinner, but the sinner's substitute, Him who, though He knew no sin, yet was made sin for us (II Cor. v, 21). We know that the drunkards and also some other sinners are apt to have quite a full share of the six forms of suffering here enumerated, and no one can deliver but He who was a man of sorrow and acquainted with grief, who so patiently endured the contentions and babblings of His enemies, who was wounded for our transgressions and who after His weeping in Gethsemane must also have had redness of eyes. See Him, O sinner, as the one who loves you as you were never loved by even father or mother or dearest on earth, great as their love may have been. for He suffered before God for your sins and offers you full salvation from the consequences of your sins and deliverance from the power of them if you will only receive Him (Isa. liii, 5, 6; Heb. v, 7; I Thess. i, 10; Math. i, 21; I John i, 9; Jude 24).

30. "They that tarry long at the wine; they that go to seek mixed wine." These are the people who experience the sorrows of verse 29, but let wine suggest all the pleasures this world can offer, and they are very many of their kind. A great king tried them all and found them all vanity and vexation of spirit (Eccl. ii, 1-11), and what can the man do that cometh after the king? But see what the same king learned to say: "Thy love is better than wine. We will be glad and rejoice in Thee. We will remember Thy love more than wine" (Song i, 2, 4). 31. "Look not thou upon the wine

when it is red, when it giveth his color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright.' Commands to an unsaved person to do right are only provoking, for all his nature is against the right; the carnal mind is enmity against God, is not subject to His law and cannot be (Rom. viii, 7). God gave no law to Israel till He had re deemed them from Egypt. The one only thing He asks the sinner to do is to accept His salvation, receive His Son Then, and only then, does He give com mands to be obeyed. Notice in verses 15 and 26 and so often in this book the command is to "My Son," and we are not sons of God till we receive His Son as our Saviour (John i, 12; I John v, 12) Having become children of God and par takers of the divine nature (II Pet. i. 4) we are to let Him possess our whole be ing, look through our eyes, hear with our ears, work with our hands, walk with our feet, speak by our mouths. In this way He will not look where He should not, and when tempted we must, like sinking Simon, cry, "Lord, save me!"

32. "At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." There is a last of all things sinful; they come to an end, and then there is the eternal reaping. Those who sow to the flesh reap corruption, and those who sow the wind reap the whirlwind (Gal. vi, 8; Hos. viii, 7). There may come a time when Prov. i when because they would not listen to 52 cor. God they shall call, but He will not answer, and finally they shall have to 52. Him say, "Depart from Me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire prepared for the devil and his angels!" (Math. xxv, 41.) In the case of those who are redeemed by His precious blood, in whom He has come to live, the last on earth is only a step to greater glory to die is gain, to depart and be with Christ is very far better (Phil. i,

21, 23).
33. "Thine eyes shall behold strange women, and thine heart shall utter perverse things." Woman represents the worst as well as the best in Scripture. The true church is the bride of Christ and is espoused as a chaste virgin to pared to a harlot (Rev. xix and xvii and II Cor. xi. 2) Cor. xi, 2). If drunken with wine, we behold the evil, but if filled with the Spirit we shall see Jesus only (Eph. v, The heart is the great center from which evil or good proceeds. See in this chapter verses 15, 17, 19, and then verse

26 as the only way to be right. 84. "Yea, thou shalt be as he that lieth down in the midst of the sea or as he that lieth upon the top of a mast." This certainly suggests the saying of David, "Truly as the Lord liveth and as thy soul liveth there is but a step between me and death" (I Sam. xx, 3). Inasmuch as life in this mortal body is so uncertain how foolish it is to continue a mo ment longer in sin when God is beseeching us to be reconciled to Him and to accept the redemption which He has so fully provided and which He bestows so freely! (Isa. i, 18; Math. xi, 28; II Cor. v, 20; Rom. iii, 24.) The God in whose hand our breath is and whose are all our ways (Dan. v, 23) is very gracious. He ow to anger and not willing that any should perish (II Pet. iii, 9), but He will by no means clear the guilty unless they

"They have stricken me, I was not sick; they have beaten me, I felt it not. When shall I awake? I will seek it yet When shall I awake? I will seek it yet again," Just as before the deluge, so now. The imagination of the thoughts of the heart of man is only evil continually (Gen. vi. 5). They regard not the work of the Lord, neither consider the operation of His hands (Isa. v, 12). They become dead or indifferent to all the Lord's pleadings, and their one thought is how to gratify their desires. A father has beeh known to become so inhuman as to take his children's clothing with which to obtain that which his cravings desired. A mother may forget, nature may fall.

Never give an alarm for a fire seen at a distance.

Wait at the box, if possible, and direct the firemen to the fire.

Never give a second alarm for the same fire; all second alarms are given by the engineers or other persons in authority.

Never give an alarm for a fire seen at a distance.

Wait at the box, if possible, and direct the firemen to the fire.

Never give a second alarm for the same fire; all second alarms are given by the engineers or other persons in authority.

Never give a scond alarm for the same fire; all second alarms are given by the engineers or other persons in authority.

Citizens are requested to inform themselves as to the location of keys. Signs over the boxes will give the necessary information. to obtain that which his cravings desired. A mother may forget, nature may fail. Man left to himself is only a beast (Ps. xlix, 12), and often worse than many; his great thought is himself and how to gratify himself. When Christ takes possession of a heart, He who when on earth pleased not Himself (Rom. xv, 3) will live again in that soul His own life, making the person more and more like Himself until they awake in His likeness (II Cor. iii, 18; Ps. xvii, 15).

Information.

CAUTION TO PERSONS HAVING KEYS.

Never open boxes except to give an alarm.

You cannot remove your key until an engineer releases it, and it will then be returned to you.

Never allow the key out of your possession except to some responsible party, for the purpose of giving an alarm, and then see that it is returned.

If you remove from your place of residence or business, return the key to the chief engineer.

LEXINGTON CHURCHES, SO-CIETIES, ETC.

CHURCH OF OUR REDEEMER. Episcopal.

Services—Sunday, preaching 11 a.m.; Sunday school, 9.45 a.m.; holy communion first and third Sundays of each month. FIRST PARISH UNITARIAN CHURCH Rev. Carleton A. Staples, pastor, residence Massachusetts avenue, near Elm avenue. Services—Sunday, preaching 10.30 a.m.; Sunday school 12 m. Sewing circle every other Thursday. Young People's guild every Sunday evening in the vestry

FOLLEN UNITARIAN CHURCH. Massachusetts Avenue, near Pleasant, west, E. L.

Rev. Lorenzo D. Cochrane, residence Locust avenue, East Lexington. Services—Sunday, 10.45 a.m., 7 p.m.; Sunlay school, 12.60 m. Follen Alliance, fortightly, Thursdays, at 2 p.m. Follen guild meets 6.30 p.m.; Sunday, Lenda-Hand club and Little Heipers.

HANCOCK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. Massachusetts Avenue, opposite the Common.

Charles F. Carter, pastor, resi-

dence, Hancock street. Services—Sunday, 10.30 a.m., 7 p.m.; Sunday school 12 m. Week days, Y. P. S. C. E. Monday evening; prayer, Thursday, 7.45 p.m. LEXINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH. Massachusetts Ave., near Wallis Place.

Massachusetts Ave., near Walls Place.
Rev. J. H. Cox. pastor, residence Waltham. Services—Sunday, preaching 10.30 a.m., 7 p m.; Sunday school, 12 m.; Tuesday, 7.45 p.m., prayer meeting.
Branch, Emerson Hall, East Lexington.
Services—Sunday, 3 p.m.; Sunday school, 4 p.m.; Thursday evening, 7.45, prayer meeting. prayer meeting ST. BRIDGET'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Massachusetts Ave., near Elm Ave. Rev. P. J. Kavanagh, pastor, residence text to the church. Services—Alternate sundays at 9 and 10.30 a.m.; vespers 4 b.m., every Sunday; Weekdays, mass at

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Lexington Conclave. Meets at A. O. U. W. hall, second and fourth Wednesday evenings.
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC. George G. Meade Post 119.

Meets in Grand Army hall third Thurslay of each month. KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS. Council No. 94.

Meets in Lexington hall, Hunt block, Massachusetts avenue, first and third Tuesdays of each month. LEXINGTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Meets in Corey hall second Tuesday evenings of winter months. THE LEND-A-HAND OF THE UNITA-RIAN CHURCH.

Meetings second Tuesday in each month at 3 p.m., in the church vestry.

ART CLUB. Meetings held Monday afternoons at members' residences, from November 1st to May 1st.

EAST LEXINGTON FINANCE CLUB. Meets first Monday each month at stone building, East Lexington.

LEXINGTON MONDAY CLUB. Meets in winter every week at homes of members. Membership limited to 16. SHAKESPEARE CLUB.

Meetings held Monday evenings, at members' residences, from October 15 to May 15 THE TOURIST CLUB.

Meetings held at members' houses, Monday, 230 p.m.

LEXINGTON FIRE ALARM.

LOCATION OF BOXES. Pleasant and Watertown streets. Waltham and Middle streets. Lincoln and School streets. Clark and Forest streets cor. Mass. avenue and Cedar street.

Bedford street—No. Lexington depot.

Bedford street—opp. J. M. Reed's.

cor. Hancock and Adams streets.

cor. Woburn and Vine streets. cor. Woburn and Lowell streets.
Lowell street near Arlington line.
Warren st. opp. Mrs. W. R. Monroe's.
cor. Mass, avenue and Woburn street.
cor. Bloomfield and Eustice streets.
Mass. avenue and Percy road.
Mass. avenue opp. Village hall.
Mass. avenue and Pleasant street.
Mass. avenue and Sylvia streets.
Bedford street near Elm street.
Centre Engine House.
cor, Grant and Sherman streets.
cor, Merriam and Oakland streets. Woburn and Lowell stre cor, Merriam and Oakland streets.
Hancock street near Hancock avenue.
cor, Mass, and Elm avenues.
Chandler street opp. J. P. Prince's.
Mass. avenue near town hall. PRIVATE BOXES.

231 Morrill estate, Lowell street. 561 Carhouse, Bedford st., No. Lexington. DEPARTMENT SIGNALS.

Second alarm, repetition of first; general alarm, eleven blows; all out, two blows; brush fire, three blows followed by box number.

SPECIAL SIGNALS.

Test signal, one blow at 12 m; no school signal, three blows repeated three times; police call, five blows three times; special signal, 22 five times from electric light station.

LOCATION OF WHISTLES. ETC.

Whistle at electric light station, bell on Folien church, East Lexington, tapper at residence of chief engineer, tapper at residence of first assistant engineer, tapper at residence of second assistant engineer, tapper at residence of Wm. B. Foster, police, tapper at residence of C. H. Franks police, tapper at centre engine house, tapper at East Lexington engine house, tapper at residence of James E.

INSTRUCTIONS. Before giving an alarm be sure a fire

Give the alarm at the nearest box.

Pull the hook way down, only once, and let go.

Never give an alarm for a fire seen at a distance.

Wait at the box, if possible, and direct the firemen to the fire.

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One must sing of the sunshine, One must sing of the rain,
One must sing us the songs of joy,
And one sing woe's refrain,
Yet in the end all the songs will blend

One must sing of the future, One must sing of the misty past, Its dreaming and its strife, Yet they will meet in a chord full sweet, The marvelous song of life.

One must sing of the sea, One must sing us the song of love And one in hate's shrill key, In one grand harmony.

One must sing of the mountains,

Love and hate and compassion, Sorrow and right and wrong, Past and future and war and peace Rise in an anthem strong. And all will grow as they ebb and flow To life's uncessing song. -Josh Wink in Baltimore American.

THE FAMILY HONOR...

591-1001-1001-1001-1001-10

Much of the story of the Glendowie monster, now on the tongues of all in the north who are not afraid to speak, has been born of ugly fancies since the night of Sept. 4, 1890, when that happened which sent the country to bed with long candles for the rest of the month. I was at Glendowie castle that night, and I heard the scream that made nigh 200 people suddenly stand still in the dance, but of what is now being said I take no stock. thinking it damning to a noble house, and of what was said before that night I will repeat only the native gossip and the story of the children, which I take to be human, rather than the worst horror of all, as some would have it.

There are those in Glendowie who hold that this Thing has been in the castle and there held down by chains since the year 1200, when the wild Lady Mildred gave it birth and died at the sight of it, and in the daylight (but never before wine) they will speak the name of her lover and so account for 1200 A. D. being known in the annals of that house not as a year of our Lord, but as the year of the Devil. am not sufficiently old fashioned for such a story and rather believe that the Thing was never in the castle until the coming home from Africa of him who was known as the Left Handed Earl, which hap pened a matter of seventy years ago The secret manner of his coming and the oddness of his attendants, with a wild story of his clearing the house of all other servants for fifteen days, during which he was not idle, raised a crop of scandal that has not yet been cut level with the earth.

To be plain, it is said by those who be lieve witchcraft to be done with, that the Left Handed Earl brought the Thing from Africa and in fifteen days had a home made for it in the castle-a home that none could find the way to save himself and a black servant, who frequently disappeared for many days at a time, ye was known always to be within whistle of his master. Men said furtively that this Thing was the heir, and again there was the devil's shadow in the story, as it the devil could be a woman.

Half a century ago the Left Handed Earl died, and they will tell you of a three days' search for a minister brave enough to pray by the open coffin and that in the middle of the prayer the mourners rose to their feet and ran out of the room because of something squatting on the corpse's chest. There are many such stories of the Thing, against which all who might have seen shut their eyes so quickly that no two drew the same likeness. But this is no great matter, for what they say they saw I will not tell, and I would that none had ever told me.

There have been four earls since then, but, if the tale of the Thing be true, not one of them lawful earls. Yet until the 4th of September, 1890, since the time of the Left Handed Earl, it has always been the same black servant who waited on the Thing, so that many marveled and called these two one, as they were not. Of the earls I have nothing to tell that could not be told by others, save this, that they paced their halls by night and have ever had an air of listening, not to what was being said to them, but as if for

some sudden cry from beyond. It is not a pretty story, except what is told of the monster's love of children, and though, until the 4th of September 1890, I never believed what was told of the Thing and these children, I believe it now. What they say is that it was so savage that not even the black servant could have gone within reach of it and lived; yet with children scarce strong enough to walk, save on all fours, it would play for hours even as they played, but with a mother's care for them. There are men of all ages in these parts who hold that they were with it in their child-hood and loved it, though now they shudder at a picture they recall, I think, but vaguely, and some of them doubtless are liars.

It may be wondered why the lords of Glendowie dared let a child into the power of one that would have broken themselves across its knee, and two reasons are given-the first, that it knew when there were children in the castle and would have broken down walls to reach them had they not been brought to it; the other, that compassion induced the earls to give it the only pleasure it knew. Of these children some were of the tenantry and others of guests in the castle, and I have not heard of one who dreaded the monster. If half of the stories be true, they would let it toss them sportively in the air, and they would sit with their arms around its neck while it made toys for them of splinters of wood or music by rattling its chains.

I need not say that care was taken to keep these meetings from the parents of the children, in which conspiracy the children unconsciously joined, for the pleas ant prattle of their new friends allayed suspicion rather than roused it. Nevertheless queer rumors arose in recent times which, I dare say, few believed who came from a distance, yet were they sufficiently disquieting to make guests leave their children at home, and, as I understand, on the 4th of September, 1890, several years had passed since a child had slept in the castle. On that night there were many guests and one child, who had been in bed for some hours when the Thing broke loose. ant prattle of their new friends allayed

The occasion was the coming of age of the heir, and seldom. I suppose. has there

been such a company in a house renowned for hospitality. There were many persons from distant parts, which means London, and all the great folk of our country, with others not so great, in that gathering, though capable of making a show at most. After the dancing begins no man is ever a prominent figure in a room to those who are there merely to look on, as I was, and I now remember as the two which my eyes followed with greatest pleasure our hostess, a woman of winning manners, yet cold when need be, and the lady who was shortly to be come her daughter, a languid girl, pretty to look at when her lover, the heir, was

by her side. I know that nearly all present that night speak now of a haggard look on the earl's face and of quick glances between him and his wife. I know that they say that the heir danced much to keep himself from thinking, and that his arm chattered on the waists of his partners; I know the story that be learned of the existence of the Thing that night. But I was present, and I am persuaded that at the time all thought as I did, that never was a gayer scene even at Glendowie, never a host and hostess more cordial, never a merry eyed her more anxious to be courteous to all and more than courteous to one. Dance succeeded dance. The hour was late, but another waltz was begun. Then suddenly-

And at once the music stopped and the dancers were as still as stone figures. It had been a horrible, inhuman scream, so loud and shrill as to tear a way through all the walls of the castle; a scream not of pain, but of triumph. I think it must have lasted half a minute, and then came silence, but still no one moved; waited as if after lightning for the thunder.

The first person I saw was the earl. His face was not white, but gray. His teeth were fixed and he was staring at the door, waiting for it to open. Some men hastened to the door and he cast out his arms and drove them back. he never looked at them. The heir I saw with his hands over his face. Many of the men stepped in front of the women. There was no whispering, I think. We all turned our eyes to the door.

Some ladies screamed (one, I have heard, swooned, but we gave her not a glance) when the door opened. It was only the African servant who entered. a man most of us had heard of, but few had seen. He made a sign to the earl, who drew back from him and then step ped forward. The heir hurried to the door and some of us heard this conversation:

"Not you, father-me." "Stay here, my son; I entreat, I com-

"Both," said the servant authoritative ly, and then they went out with him and

the door closed. The dancing was resumed almost immediately. This is a strange thing to tell. Only a woman could have forced us to seem once more as we were before that horrid cry; and the woman was our hostess. As the door closed, my eyes me hers, and I saw that she had been speak ing to the musicians. She was smiling graciously, as if what had occurred had been but an amusing interlude. I saw her take her place beside her partner, and begin the waltz again with the music All looked at her with amazement, dread, pity, suspicion, but they had to dance 'Does she know nothing?" I asked my self, overhearing her laughing merrily as she was whirled past me, or was this the woman's part in the tragedy while the men were doing theirs? What were they doing? It was whispered in the the ballroom that they were in the open looking for something that had es-

caped from the castle. An hour I dare say passed, and neither the earl nor his son had returned. The dancing went on, but it had become an uncanny scene, every one trying to read the other's face—the men uncomfortable, as if feeling that they should be else where, many of the women craven, only the countess in high spirits. By this time it was known to all of us that the door of the ballroom was locked on the outside. Guests bade our hostess good night, but could retire no farther. One man dared request her to bid the serv ants unlock the door, and she smiled and asked him for the next waltz.

About 2 o'clock in the morning many of us heard a child's scream, that came as we thought from the hall of the castle.

A moment afterward we again heard it -this time from the shrubbery. I saw the countess shake with fear at last, but it was only for a moment. Already she was beckoning to the musicians to continue playing. One of the guests stopped them by raising his hand. He

was the child's father. "You must bid your servants unbar that door," he said to the countess sternly, "or I will force it open."

"You cannot leave this room, sir," she answered quite composedly, and then he broke out passionately, fear for his child mastering him, something about the devil's work, he said.

"There is some one on the other side o that door who would not hesitate to kill you," she replied, and we knew that she spoke of the native servant.

"Order him to open the door."

"I will not." In another moment the door would have been broken open had she not put her back against it. Her eyes were now flashing. The men looked at each other in doubt, and each of them, I know, was for tearing her from the door. It was then that we heard the report like a gun.

It is my belief that the countess saved the life of her guest by preventing his leaving the ballroom. For nearly another hour she stood at the door, and the serv ants gathered around her like men ready to support their mistress.

We were now in groups, whispering and listening, and I shall tell what I heard, believing it to be all that was heard by any of us, though some of those present that night now tell stranger tales I heard a child laughing, and I doubt not that we were meant to hear it, to appease the parents' fear; I heard the tramp of men in the hall and on the stairs, and afterward an unpleasant dirge from

A carriage drove up the walk and stop ped at the door. Then came heavy noises on the stair, as of some weight being slowly moved down it. By and by the carriage drove off. The earl returned to the ballroom, but no one was allowed to leave it until daybreak. I lost sight of the countess when the earl came in, but many say that he whispered something to her to which she replied, "Thank God!" and then fainted. No explanation of this odd affair was given to the company, but it is believed that the Thing, whatever it was, was shot that night and taken away by the heir and the servant to Africa, there to be buried.

EVERYDAY ACCIDENTS.

And Their Bome Treatment - Try Poisoning-A Sprain Reduced. A peculiarity of poisoning by ivy, dogwood or sumaeh is that a cure which will be of arail to one patient will give no relief to another. Country people who live in districts where poi-

sonous plants luxuriate keep ready all

sorts of simple home remedies, and if

one does not help another will. Carbonate of soda dissolved in hot water, making a very strong solution, will frequently cure at once if it can be applied at the very earliest symptoms of poisoning. Salt in hot water will sometimes relieve when soda does not... Other simple country cures are a strong lye made from wood ashes, sassafras tea, made as strong as possible, and limewater.

A doctor's remedy is a solution of sugar of lead mixed with optum in equal quantities. Water as hot as canbe borne affords relief from the terrible ttching. Poison ivy is easily recognized by its

triple leaf. Some people are so susceptible to it that merely passing in its vicinity is sufficient to bring out the irritating blotches. Washing the exposed parts of the

body immediately after coming in contact with it will often prevent unpleasant results. Care should be taken never to wipe the hands or face after exposure on a towel another is likely to use, for, though you may not be poisoned yourself, another may become frightfully so.

A lad sprained his ankle at a mountain camp when a doctor was not within ten miles. A hospital nurse was the next best person. Somebody brought: her from an adjacent camp in half an hour. She ordered plenty of hot water, a kettleful kept constantly at the boil till she saidstop.

The patient was stretched on a lounge and his mother held the injured. foot in her hand. The nurse mounted a stool near by and from the height of three or four feet poured hot water, a steady, slow, steaming trickle constantly falling on the injured ankle.

Before one pitcher was empty another was ready to be put in her hand. In one hour the swelling had subsided, the pain was gone and the hurt ankle was in a bandage. Three days later the lad was on his feet -Good Housekeeping.

Bestoring Old Furniture.

It is an easy task to restore the mirrorlike surface of old furniture and that of its metal trimmings if one hasthe proper materials, says Art Interchange. These are a bottle of the polish used in piano manufactories for the wood, a brightener for the brass, some scouring material for the steel and an half dozen pieces of cloth. Soft old silk or cashmere is best, but cheesecloth will do. It would be a wise precaution to see that all hard hems, seams and buttonboles, not to mention buttons, are cut away.

The Bride Elect Serves Soup.

Among other preparatory studies of the bride elect, as detailed in The New Idea Woman's Magazine, was the serving of soup. On this point it is told



FOR THE SOUP. that "at lunchtime the soup was always served in cups, and even at dinner she often preferred to serve this course in the shallow blue and white Japanese bowls that kept the soup from growing cool rapidly rather than in the open plates, where the portion of the first served person was chilled before the last member of the family had been

helped." And some of the utensils used are shown-a bouillon cup, ladle, spoon and underplate and the fashionable bowl.

Fashion's Behoes.

This has been emphatically an "outdoor" season, bare heads, bare hands, elbow sleeves and low necks being much in evidence, and sandaled feet the latest of all.

Very narrow ribbons border most of the frillings on gowns and elbowr sleeves, and bows of all sizes are introduced on to the fronts of bodices and on pretty well every hat.

Garments for children have been very successfully catered for in light silks. light serges and ginghams. The undersleeve has crept into their garment.

For "damp" service - namely, for boating and mountain use soft woolens shorts are best and are cooler oftens than the cotton. Soft flannel summer boating shirts it is hard to beat. They all pouch slightly in the front.

For country parties where croquet and lawn tennis are played linen, cloths. pique, English serge and mohatr are all used, made up into boleros and Eton jackets, with pretty waistcoats and underbodices.

Light summer silk, bareges, satin striped taffetas and peau de soie, sage green and coquelicot give a touch of color among more somber materials. There seems a stronger disposition to employ silk than there has been for some time.

Silks and crepes in beautiful past colors are made up with much lace and a great many beautiful buttons.

Ladies and Gentlemen.

A question of great importance (that has agitated the public mind) has been decided intelligently and consequently satisfactorily. SCIENCE, as an investigator, proves that much of crime and its train of evils is due to a derangement of the human mind, the result generally is a sick body. Now, if this so, we are all liable to become criminal in our actions unless we keep ourselves WELL in body and mind. Intelligent decision is—that we stick to nature and natural ways (whenever it is possible) for the relief and cure of our allments. Your physician's advice will be in harmony with this idea always. NEBEDEGA is in sympathy with mas, because IT IS NATURAL, and will relieve and cure—BECAUSE of its great medicinal properties. No OTHER KNOWN WATER equals the analysis of Nebedega. We all have dregs and waste matter in the system. Those of us who throw off these poisens, are known as well people—while those who cannot rid the system of like poisons, are sick and miserable.

miserable.

NEBEDEGA will keep you well—and cure yeu, if you are sick. It will dissolve and rid the system of poisons and mucus collections. It is one of nature's cures, and can be relied on. It is not a new discovery. The wild animals discovered it just through instinct. The Indians saw the animals continually drinking this water, animals not native to that locality, that must have traveled long distances to reach this spring. The Indians drew common sense conclusions from this fact, and in their turn, drank the waters also and found relief from sickness in so doing, and to this day, they come to beg the healing waters from the white man, who in his turn has learned its value as a medicine. So the Nebedega is brought to you with unnumbered years of cures to its credit. For over acidity of the system, Diabetes, Gout, Rheumatism, Obesity and in fact almost all the ills that flesh is heir to. You know good digestion will accomplish wonders, and if, in connection, we can rid the body of dead waste matter, health and strength will follow.

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ARLINGTON LOCALS.

Walter I. Fuller, who has been connected with R. W. LeBaron for seven years, has gone into business for himself as an electrician, and has an office at Wetherbee Bros.'s store.

Mr. and Mrs. James F. LeMar, of Bacon street, have gone to Dresden Mills, Me., on a short visit with Mr. LeMar's parents. Mr. LeMar is clerk at Yerxa's grocery.

Postmoster Tappen, and his wife of

Postmaster Tappen and his wife, of Whiteface, N. H., are visiting Daniel Tappen and family, at their home on Massachusetts avenue. The postmaster is a brother of Daniel Tappen.

There will be a practice playout with "Eureka" on Franklin street, Tuesday evening, at 7.45, after which there will

er will be Geo. T. Wellington, president of the society. His subject is to be, "A Review of the Work of the Arling-ton Historical Society and other Pa-

Mr. Torrey moves into Mr. Bridg-ham's new house on Appleton street,

The public pay station of the telephone company, which has been located at Tilden's drug store, has been removed to Underwood's bicycle store.

The Lowell police baseball nine defeated the Cambridge cops on Lawrence field in a six-inning game Tuesday afternoon. The score was 8 to 5. The policemen brought with them a large crowd who enjoyed the game, after which the forces repaired to Menotomy hall, where Caterer Hardy served dinner. There was speaking and a general good time for all. ner. There was a good time for all.

Mrs. J. J. Henderson, of Sawin street, is visiting at New Bedford.

Letter Carrier Henry. Halloran's speedy horse took fright yesterday afternoon near the passenger station, and ran, tipping over the carriage, demolishing the top and delaying the mail. Matters were straightened out after a ued to distribute his postal cards.

ued to distribute his postal cards.

Circle lodge, A. O. U. W., at its meetin- last evening, received an invitation from Independence lodge, of Lexington, to make it a fraternal visitation Tuesday evening, which was accepted. The issues to be acted upon at the special session of the grand lodge in Boston, Oct. 3, were discussed. W. D. Rockwood is the delegate.

The proposed trolley ride of the Odd

The proposed trolley ride of the Odd Fellows and the Rebekah lodge has been indefinitely postponed as all attempts have been frustrated by the weather. J. Ronco has painted a barber's sign for his own use which is unique. It is a tall, square barber's pole, resembling a monument, with barber's designs around the base of it.

Curtin's express is now located at the orner of Massachusetts avenue and Brattle street.

When the family of William A. James, When the family of William A. James, of 12 Palmer street, returned home Tuesday, after a vacation of several weeks, they found their house had been entered during their absence and a quantity of jewelry and clothing had been stolen. The value of the missing goods will exceed \$100. There is no clew to the thieves.

Mrs. Katherine Clark, of Southbridge, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. C. Brockway, of Ashland street. The Arlington Veteran Firemen will go to Weymouth next Saturday, to attend the muster.

tend the muster.

Miss Dora Bitzer is spending her vacation at Shelburne Falls.

Rev. William H. Rider, D. D., of Gloucester, delivered an address at Masonic hall. Arlington, Thursday evening, before a large number of Masons and their families. There was singing and a few remarks by Worshipful Master R. Walter Hillard, Rev. C. A. Skinner, of Cambridge, closed with the benediction.

Memorial services were held at St.

Memorial services were held at St. John's Episcopal church Thursday even-

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The Altar society connected with this hurch will hold a vestry warming for he members of the parish and their riends in the vestry of the church Mon-

Arlington Heights.

noon, gave evidence of a fire at the passenger station and the department was quick to respond with good effect. The fire was in the rear end of the station, and the origin is unknown. The damage will not exceed \$100.

Last week Thursday, Harry Vogel, an employee of the Severy Process company, lost two fingers by getting them in too close proximity to a rip or split saw. He unconsciously attemped to brush away a bit of sawdust, and the teeth of the saw ripped his hand. He was taken to the Massachusetts General hospital for treatment.

"Eureka" on Franklin street, Tuesday evening, at 7.45, after which there will be a collation and a meeting of the association in the engine quarters, to finish arrangements for the Weymouth muster on the 28th.

Mrs. J. Q. A. Brackett and son are expected home from Bradford, N. H., about the 26th.

The Arlington Historical society will meet in Pleasant hall, Maple street, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. The speaker will be Geo, T. Wellington, president William Smith, of Wollaston avenue, Mr. Smith has had an extended acquaintance with many of the leading men of the country. Himself one of the most genial of men, and of rare intelligence, has made friends wherever he has made his home.

The house of Melvin W. Severy, near the sanitarium, is being thoroughly ren-ovated throughout.

The old schoolhouse on Robbins road is being moved to the corner of Massachusetts avenue, where it will be used as dwelling.

Thomas Butler, of Wollaston street, has been on the sick list. Malaria has been troubling E. A. Snow, of Tanager street, for several

J. F. Tilden, of Tanager street, has

been advised by his doctor to go to Nova Scotia to try to rid himself of malaria. B. G. Jones, of Lowell street, has returned from a trip to New York and

PARK AVENUE CHURCH.

Last Sunday morning Rev. J. G. Taylor, at the church, preached on the "Great Manhood of the Late President." Four persons were received into the church in connection with the communi-

Ion service.

The church has selected Sept. 29 as rally Sunday. It will be observed by special services in the morning, at noon by the Sunday school, and by the Christion Endeavor in the evening. Also the Friday evening previous will be a home day.

day.

It is arranged for a home coming reception by the officers of the church Tuesday evening, Oct. 1.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Young Men's league met Tuesday evening with Rev. A. W. Lorimer, of Forest street. The Shining Lights met Tuesday evening with Miss Grace Baxter, of Lowel

street.
The Farther Lights held a business meeting in the chapel, Tuesday evening.
The Ladies' Sewing circle held a business meeting in the chapel, Wednesday

afternoon.
Last Sunday morning Rev. A. W. Lorimer's subject was "Christians, God's Workmanship." After we become Christians God transforms us in the image of

His Son.

At 4 o'clock a Junior Christian Endeavor society was organized with 25 members.

At 6 o'clock Miss Viola Lannen led the Christian Endeavor. Her subject was "True Honor." E. Nelson Blake gave an interesting and helpful talk on "Loyalty."

Hereafter, the national encampment of the Grand Army and that of the Sons of Veterans will be held at the same time and place. This will add greatly to the interest of both meetings. Ere long, the Sons will be the escort of their fathers, whose numbers are rapidly decreasing.

Mr. McKinley's gifts in the use of language were developed years ago. His unstudied brief address refusing to be considered as a candidate for the presidency against John Sherman was a gem of English as well as an illustration of his high sense of personal honor.

Will the time ever come when Christian people will break from the heathenish custom of draping themselves and their buildings in black as a symbol of mourning? A few have had the good sense, this week, to make red, white and blue the dominant colors.

UNIVERSAL SORROW.

(Continued from Page Four.)

broader and I believe, more satisfactory and stable considerations.

Gentlemen, the men who founded this nation feared God. The pioneers of this great republic, whether the churchmen who, landing in Chesapeake bay, reared the first altar at Jamestown in 1607, or the Pilgrims who, 13 years later, landing at Plymouth rock, sought and found "freedom to worship God," were men who loved righteousness and hated injuity. and stable considerations

builders of this nation laid the

iquity.

The builders of this nation laid the foundations broad and strong in truth and justice. They worshipped God, they reverenced His word. As Abraham of old, wherever he pitched his tent, builded an altar, so they, wherever they settled, built a house to the glory of God. They kept the Sabbath and reverenced the sanctuary. They trained up their children in obedience to law and conscience. Their homes were safe and sweet, their lives were pure. They were no weaklings, but strong and brave, heroic in endurance, courageous in conflict.

Their very faults were often virtues warped or carried to excess; their narrowness was a jealousy for what they conceived to be right; their iron discipline was for themselves as much as for others. In spite of all their limitations, they gave to the world the demonstration of a free nation—a government of the people and for the people and by the people. To them under God, we owe all that is good and beautiful, sweet and stately, in our national life. I do not know that today we can charge upon them any of the evils which distress or threaten us.

Are we the sons of the fathers? Is there as much grit and godliness in us as in them? In the complacency of our superior wisdom do we esteem lightly things they thought worth a man's while to die for?

Is there among us today a spirit of heedless independence, an impatience of

while to die for?
Is there among us today a spirit of heedless independence, an impatience of all restraints that interfere with our individual ease or pleasure, a disdainful disregard of all sanctities and authorities, a contempt of law and authority an absence of filial regard for parents, beginning with and attended by a lack of reverence for God—the Father of us all?

of reverence for God—the Father of us all?

To one who questioned him as to the whole duty of man, the Divine Master said. What is written in the law, how readest thou? Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.

The Fatherhood of God—sovereign claim for the love and trust and devotion of all His children; basis of that brotherhood of man which demands and creates that mutual regard and community of service and fraternity of confidence which leave no place for strife and sin, for fraud and wrong.

for fraud and wrong.

Let this law but dominate the lives of men and wars shall cease and ancient wrongs be righted. When each man loves God and loves his brother-man, no man will harm or defraud his fellow. Let but this living law of love prevail and our twentieth century problems find speedy and certain solution. The controversies which divide and embitter even Christian men the jealousies and conceits which divide class from class, would come to a perpetual end.

The antithesis of all that the divine law of love reveals and teaches is selfishness. The peril of American life is selfishness—which is sin.

There is a selfishness which is wickedly and cruelly aggressive, which hesitates not to rob others for its own enrichment. There is a selfishness which is actively and passionately self-pleasing. It will sacrifice any other to its sensual demands. There is also a selfishness which loves its own ease, and is idly and contemptuously indifferent to the needs, the sorrows, the interests of others.

The latter form of selfishness is the or fraud and wrong. Let this law but dominate the lives of

thers. latter form of selfishness is the

The latter form of selfishness is the most dangerous because it is the most prevalent. The selfishness of the robber and the libertine will, of course, be condemned. But what of the man, even though he be priest or Levite, who, seeing his brother fallen among thieves, naked and wounded and half dead, passes by on the other side?

The nation today calls for patriots. In town and city and state and country we need men who will toil and sacrifice, if need be, to hand down the inheritance we received from our fathers, not only unimpaired, but enriched and enlarged. The corner-stone of the nation is the hearthstone. Give us pure, sweet, Christian homes, and the country is safe.

But if the children of today are to be allowed (to their own great loss and misfortune) to grow up without obedience and honor to parents, without knowledge of the word of God or regard for the Sabbath and the sanctuary the horizon of the future is dark and ominous indeed.

The education that does not teach the

indeed.

The education that does not teach the fear of God and the love of man, that does not develop character, is lamentably ncomplete

fear of God and the love of man, that does not develop character, is lamentably incomplete.

The peril of today is the frivolity and lack of earnestness, the individualism which knows no law but its own impulse, no interest but its own gratification, no duty but its own self-pleasing. Oh, for a little more of the iron that was in our fathers' blood! Oh, for their breadth of view, their fervor of zeal, their high thoughts, their spirit of sacrifice and achievement for their fellows and for their posterity.

The vice that sits in high places, governing great cities in its own interests taking toll of harlots and gamblers and panderers to increase its hoards of filthy lucre and to make its place secure, will be dethroned when—and not before—good and honorable men are willing to sacrifice ease and time and personal interests to the work of making our cities safe and clean.

When those whose office and oath pledge them to the enforcement of the laws allow haw to be defied or evaded, for fear or favor, you have anarchy. To have one code of law in the statute book and another law in the life of the community is social hypocrisy, every way as contemptible and as destructive as the hypocrisy of the individual. The duty of the executive is to enforce it. If the law prove ill-considered or oppressive, change it—after due test. But as long as it is law, it is subversive of all public morality—it is anarchy—to connive at lawlessness.

We do well to add to our sorrow today an abasement of spirit before God. Because of iniquity, the land mourneth. The words of the ancient Law-giver.

The voice of blood cries from the ground. Let us confess our national sins and bring forth fruits meet for repentance. The words of the ancient Law-giver come down to us today through the centuries: "Beware that thou forget not the Lord thy God in not keeping His commandments and His ordinances and His statutes. Lest, when thou hast eaten and art full, and hast built goodly houses and dwelt therein; and when thy herds and thy flocks multiply, and thy silver and thy gold and all that thou hast is multiplied; then thy heart be lifted up and thou forget the Lord thy God."

lifted up and thou lorget the Lord thy God."

We look around today upon a goodly heritage. In spite of all, notwithstanding the grave which closes today, notwithstanding that some pages of our history have been written in tears and blood, we have much to fill us with thankfulness and to inspire us with hope.

thankfulness and to inspire us with hope.

We rejoice in the large inheritance received from our fathers. They bequeathed to us the priceless beons of civil and religious liberty. They bequeathed to us the church, the school, the open Bible. They left us the inspiration of devoted patriotism, the example of noble lives. They were men who were not ashamed to kneel in prayer, nor afraid to stand in the fight. They laid their all on the attar of their country; they consecrated all to the commands of duty; the glory of their lives was that they lived for others and not for themselves.

they lived for others and not for themselves.
What legacy shall we bequeathe to our children? Shall we leave them dishonored and forsaken churches, the ruins of fanes where our fathers found their strength in God? Shall we transmit to them a profaned Sabbath, robbed of its hallowed sweetness and calm? Shall we leaunch our children on the unknown and perilous seas without chart of scripture or compass of illuminated conscience?
Or shall we sacrifice and labor to secure for them a fairer heritage than we have known?
We thank God for the typical life so present and so potent with us today as we lay laurels of honor and immortelles

of remembrance on the grave of William McKinley. Son of a good, sensible. Christian mother who trained up her child in the way he should go. True American boy, frank, honest, fearless, joyous and active, but always true to God and conscience. Winning his place in an honorable profession—quitting home and all to shoulder a musket at his country's call—brave, soldier—wise legislator—sagacious statesman—strong and tender, patient and faithful—our president twice elected—the filial son, the loving husband, the devout and manly Christian. It is in such lives that our country finds greatest security for what we have and for what we hope for. The noblest tribute we can render to the man we mourn and honor, the best gift we can lay upon the altar of our country, is to follow the example of William Mc-Kinley—citizen and Christian.

After an anthem by the choir and singing "Nearer My God to Thee," by the congregation, Rev. S. C. Bushnell closed with the benediction. The decorations at the church were by a committee of five from the Woman's Relief Corps. The plants and flowers were furnished through the courtesy of David

rations at the church were by a committee of five from the Woman's Relief
Corps. The plants and flowers were furmished through the courtesy of David
Duncan, the Pleasant street florist.
The meorial services were held at
eleven o'clock, in the Unitarian church,
at which the people from all other
churches were in attendance. A flag
covered the doorway to the church and
the pulpit was decorated with palms. An
inscription with the last words of our
late president, with the American flag in
the background, made a very tasteful
memorial.

memorial.

The services were under the direction of Rev. Carleton A. Staples, pastor of the church, and he was assisted by Rev. C. F. Carte, of the Congregational church, and Rev. L. D. Cochrane, of the Follen church, East Lexington. Seats were reserved for the veterans of the Grand Army and the town officials in the front of the church, as was the custom 150 years ago. com 150 years ago. Rev. L. D. Cochrane read the opening

Rev. L. D. Cochrane read the opening prayer, after which Miss Frizelle sang a very touching selection. After scripture reading, the hymn sung at the funeral in Buffalo was rendered. Rev. C. F. Carter then delivered a fine address. He eulogized Mr. McKinley, and said it was domestic virtue which was the secret of his power. Then was sung "Nearer, My God. to Thee."

eulogized Mr. McKinley, and said it was domestic virtue which was the secret of his power. Then was sung "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

John F. Hutchinson, as representative of the town, was called upon to make a few remarks. He said he had the rare opportunity to meet the late president last May at the White house, and that it was quite noticeable what an easy way he had of making every one feel at home and as if they had known each other a long time. He also noticed during his travels in the south, what an abundance of reverence was expressed by every one for Mr. McKinley, and he though that McKinley had done more to cement the friendship between the north and south than any one in the past.

Geo. Wright spoke for the G. A. R. He spoke of McKinley as a brilliant young soldler, and how he advanced step by step until he got to be commander of the Army of the United States, and closed by saying. "We all dearly love him, and may God bless the wisdom he leaves behind."

Rev. C. A. Staples then delivered an appropriate address, closing with a short prayer, after which the national hymn, "America," was sung.

Rev. C. F. Carter pronounced the benediction.

Memorial services were held in Village

Memorial services were held in Village hall, Thursday evening. Rev. H. Wellington, of Lowell, delivered a vinteresting address, and Rev. L. Cochrang made remarks.

A union service between the several Waverley churches was held in the Con-gregational church, Thursday afternoon. gregational church, Thursday afternoon, The opening prayer was made by Rev. Mr. Gliman after which the quartet sang "Lead Kindly Light," President McKinley's favorite hymn. Rev. Mr. Gilman read the Scripture lesson. "Nearer My God to Thee" was then rendered. The quartet sang "Sometime We Will Understand." The addresses eulogizing President McKinley were made by Rev. Chas. A. Allen, Representative Thomas L. Creeley and Power Scripture Control of the Con by Rev. Chas. A. Allen, Representative Thomas L. Creeley and Rev. Mr. Gilman. "My Country 'Tis of Thee' was sung, after which Mr. Gilman pronounced the benediction.

TIMOTHY F. O'BRIEN.

Timothy F. O'Brien, aged 45 years died suddenly Sunday, about noon, at his home at 11 Mt. Vernon street, Ar-lington. He had attended divine service his home at 11 Mt. Vernon street, Arrington. He had attended divine service during the morning at St. Agnes' church and returned about 10 o'clock, when his wife and son left for the later service. In their absence he was taken suddenly ill, but was able to summon aid from the other part of the house. His family was sent for, but they were unable to return in time to see him while conscious. Death is supposed to have been due to an apoplectic shock. He had appeared to be as well as usual in the early morning hours and did not complain of any ill feeling.

The funeral was Tuesday morning, with high mass of requiem at St. Agnes' church, celebrated by Rev. A. S. Malone. Interment was at Mt. Pleasant cemetery.

Mr. O'Brien had been a life-long resident of Arlington and was very well known. He was employed as an upholsterer for the Copley Square hotel in Boston, and previously was engaged in the furniture business in Arlington. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Sarah J. (Robinsom) O'Brien, and three sons, Frank, John and Fred, all of Arlington.

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see them. Adam's house, 355 Massachusetts avenue, corner Wyman street, Arlington

BELMONT AND WAVERLEY.

(Continued from Page One.)

appointed love, and yet this poor woman was heiress to \$3,000,000, held in trust, an was helress to \$3,000,000, held in trust,
Many congratulations have been extended Representative Creeley upon his
success in securing a free transfer station at Mt. Auburn for the accommodation of Waverley and Watertown people.

The cigar lighter which has adorned Crocker's drug store counter for so long doing no one any good, has at last been charged and put into working order to the evident delight of the smokers. Dr. Middleton has gone to Quincy to

Malcomb and Robert Hall, sons of Robert Hall, have been confined to the house for a number of days with deep seated colds.

seated coids.

The many signs of loyalty to our late president and sorrow over his death that have been displayed in Waverley by mourning decorations have been looked upon by all with deep feeling. One, however, which appeared in a postoffice block window showing a picture of President Mckinley standing beside a chair appropriately draped, depoting the "Vacant chair," showed considerable originality.

Melvin O. Higgins, an employee of James E. Flagg, has returned from his vacation, which was very pleasantly passed at Bourndale.

The petition which is being circulated throughout Waverley as a first step to secure legislation to govern anarchy more thoroughly, and copies of which can be found in the postoffice, is creating a great deal of interest, a large number of citizens having signed it.

W. M. Sanderson of Moline, O., who has been in Waverley visiting his parents, on Moraine street, left Saturday to resume his duties as cashier in the employ of the C. B. & Q. R. R., at Moline Fifty Italian laborers, who have been working on laying the tracks for the Concord & Boston Street Railway company left this week.

Mrs. G. G. Bryant, who has been visiting Mrs. Scammon for several weeks, has returned to her home in Evanston.

E W Hatch has returned and is again driving the National express wagon Clarence Russell has returned from

MR. AND MRS. JOHN FENDERSON.

The Boston Globe recently had the following article in regard to Mr. and Mrs. John Fenderson, of Waverley:

John Fenderson and Eliza E. Savage, now of Waverley were married at Rowley on April II. 1849, by Rev. John Pike. So it will be noticed that they have already made a fair start toward their diamond wedding anniversary, the date of the golden one being now over-passed by about 1½ years.

It suited the modest and unaffected natures of this man and this woman, when the 50th anniversary of the happiest occasion in all their life came around, to celebrate it strictly en famile. This course may have been prompted by a sentiment inspired by recollection of the simplicity of circumstances which surrounded their wedding.

Without fuss they drove to the minister's and were married, and that same afternoon the bridegroom went back to his work. Each was conscious that there was a lifetime of happiness before them, and so it has been. Nothing has marred the domestic felicity of this couple except parental grief at the loss of three of their children.

There was another important event in the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Fenderson, the semi-centennial of which came around within the past week. Strictly speaking, perhaps, this is the man's exclusive affair, being a matter of breadwinning. Reference is made to his 50 years of continuous service in the employ of the Fitchburg division of the Boston & Maine railroad.

It began Sept. 1, 1851, continues to the mutual advantage of employer and employe and from present indications of the physical strength and mental acumen of the latter, is not likely to terminate for many years.

Mr. Fenderson is a native of Maine. He was born in Parsonsfield, March 16, 1826. His wife was a Charlestown girl, whose parents enjoyed the respect and esteem of the community. Her father had very considerable business interests in the Bunker Hill town.

Until the age of 18, Mr. Fenderson was engaged in farm work at his birthplace. In 1844 he came up to Boston to seek and to try MR. AND MRS. JOHN FENDERSON.

and to try his fortune. It proved favorable in several important respects. First of all, blessed with a sound constitution and governed by a proper self-respect, he has always enjoyed the best of health, as has also his amiable consort. Endowed with a fund of native good sense, he has had the respect of his fellow-citizens, who have on several occasions chosen him for their representative in positions of public honor and trust.

and trust.

His fidelity in business affairs has gained him the confidence of his employers, and his consideration and fair dealing with those over whom he has exercised authority have endeared him to all as a just and humane man.

His first work after leaving home was

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Belmont, Mass.

on a farm at South Malden, where he remained two years. Then he entered the service of John S. Edgerly in his tide mill there. They received their supplies of corn chiefly by vessel from southern ports. In 1861 he began his railway service under Pres. Jacob Forster and Supt. Tilton.

He was made a clerk in the freight storage department, for whose requirements at that time the four-story brick building on Warren avenue, now used as the flour house, and one other building were amply sufficient. The road had no western connections for many years after.

He and his wife were living in Malden at the time of the celebration of its bi-centennial. He was selectman there in '63 and '64, taking part in the latter year in the count of the presidential vote by which President Lincoln was relected.

For about 10 years he was a clerk in

year in the count of the presidential vote by which President Lincoln was releacted.

For about 10 years he was a clerk in the freight department. Next he was promoted to the position of yardmaster which he held for three years. He was then made superintendent in charge of local freight. The outward terminus for this class of traffic at that time was at Fitchburg. Now it extends to Greenfield or North Adams.

He remained from 1867 to 1896 in charge of outward and inward local freight. Three years of that period he was also conductor of the morning local train to Waltham and return via the Watertown branch. During this time there was not a single accident.

He lived in Charlestown from 1867 until 1874, and was a member of the common council of that city in 1870 and '71. He served in the board of aldermen in 1872, having a place on the Mystic water committee and being chairman of the fuel and light committee.

In 1874 the family removed to Waverley, where they have fived ever since.

It was during Mr. Fenderson's aldermanic term that the great horse epizootic ravaged this section of the country. The moving of freight cars across the public streets at that time, by city ordinance, had to be done by horse power. This the new state of things rendered impossible and Mr. Fenderson secured the passage of an order which permitted locomotives to be used.

Many and interesting are the stories which 'Mr. Fenderson has to relate of the growth and development of railroad Boston. One is peculiarly illustrative. On his arrival here in 1844 he attended a circus performance given in a tent which was pitched on that part of Haymarket souare where the Boston &

On his arrival here in 1844 he attended a circus performance given in a tent which was pitched on that part of Haymarket square where the Boston & Maine railway station afterward stood. Since Oct. 1, 1887, Mr. Fenderson has been stationed in freight house No. 2. He has worked under all the presidents of the road from Jacob Forster down to Pres. Tuttle.

He has membership in the Masonic order, belonging to Belmont lodge of Belmont, and in other associations and is a member of the town's board of health.

BLINDED BY KEROSENE.

Elderly Arlington Lady the Intended Victim of Serious Assault-Francis O'Hearn of Boston Admits Throwing the 0il-Held Under Heavy Bonds.

Mrs. A. P. L. Skillings of 734 Massachusetts avenue, Arlington, an elderly and much respected lady, was viciously attacked by Francis O'Hearn, of 1 Loweld street, Boston, last Saturday morning, but owing to her screams and a strenuous resistance on her part, she was able to escape him, although nearly bilinded by kerosene, which he threw 'in her face. O'Hearn was arrested by Chief of Police Harriman after a quick chase, and in the district court in Cambridge, Monday morning, he pleaded guilty and was held in the sum of \$2500 for the grand jury.
O'Hearn is not a stranger to Arlington people, and he claims to have worked at odd jobs in both Lexington and Belmont. He came to the home of Mrs. Skillings Saturday morning and asked her if she could give him some work. As she had done so before, she told him he might cut the grass in the back yard, After leaving him at work, she went to the front door and commenced sweeping off the doorstep and sidewalk. She conversed with a number of people, and it was some few minutes before she returned into the house. When she did so she went to her kitchen, and to her surprise found the screen on the back door mutilated and cut. The door had been unlocked by the thrusting of a hand through the opening in the screen, and while Mrs. Skillings was looking at it in amazement, O'Hearn came up and asked for a drink of water. She showed him the screen, and he innocently said it ought to be repaired.

Thinking perhaps it had been damaged by someone else, she allowed him to enter and gave him a drink; of water, whereupon he asked for something to east. She went to the closet and was about to bring out some edibles when he appeared at the closet door with a quart can in his hand which he heid up before her. Being somewhat hard of hearing, and believing he wanted to take some water in the can out finto the yard, she nodded assent, when he threw the contents of the can, which was filled with kerosene, squarely into the face and instantily struck the man over the heave was proved to the police

and this was also supposed to be upstairs.

At the district court Monday, the case was presented briefly and the judge decided to hold the man for the higher court. Bonds were required of \$2000 for alleged breaking and entering and \$500 for the alleged assault. The many friends of Mrs. Skillings are rejoicing that she was so fortunate as to escape the man as she did, for, as one of the police officers remarked, had he thrown a lighted match at the blinded woman, she would have been burned to death and the crime might have been covered thereby. O'Hearn is but 28 years of age and has claimed in several places where he worked at odd jobs that he was a member of the Salvation Army, but this is not believed.

William McKinley was the last veteran of the Civil war to hold the office of president. Mr. Roosevelt is the first veteran of the Spanish war to occupy the place.

Happy are they whose vacations are yet before them, who can go to the mountains and see them in the glory of autumn colors and breathe the clear, bracing north winds.

'Have you looked over the boundaries of the proposed new voting precincts to see where you live and who are your political neighbors?

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